Weather

Clear, cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 59.5 and the minimum 26.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 49.5 and 45.0.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 40 pages in three sections

NO. 2563 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 民國九年十一月二十一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

STAGE IS SET AT PARIS TO PUT TREATY INTO EFFECT

U.S. Not To Participate Even As Spectator At Signing

PENALTY FIXED

Arrangements Completed For Berlin To Deliver Shipping Demanded

CONFERENCES ON

Various Problems To Be Solved Taken Up By Cabinet Councils

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 9.—The representatives of the Powers which have ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany, viz., France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Bolivia, Brazil, Peru, Guatemala, Uruguay, Siam and Germany will meet at 4 p.m., tomorrow in the Salle de l'Horloge at the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs, for the exchange of ratifications, which will be preceded by the signing of the Protocol of November 1 by Baron von Lersner. This will bring the state of war to an end and inaugurate the enforcement of the Peace Treaty.

U.S. Not Represented At Signing Of Protocol

(American Wireless)

Peking, Jan. 8 (from San Francisco via Cavite).—America will not be represented, even as a spectator, at the signing of the Protocol Saturday. Ambassador Wallace, who has been present as an observer at council sessions, will not be present, according to existing plans. However he has received no instructions to sit as an observer when the question of the treaty with Turkey comes up for discussion on Monday.

This American non-participation becomes more emphasised as time passes. Ambassador Wallace's recent request that the words "Allied and Associated Powers" should not be used in notes of the Supreme Council until consent in each case is given by Washington, though unimportant, caused a mild sensation in the nervous French press and officialdom as it was seen as one more step in the American withdrawal. It is stated that Ambassador Wallace merely was protecting America from appearing to participate in matters in which she had no part.

REQUEST PRESENTED

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, January 9.—The German Government on October 24, forwarded to the Supreme Council a note requesting that plenary powers might be granted to the Commission entrusted with the demarcation of the German Polish frontier, to enable the Commission to make certain alterations in the line fixed by the treaty of Versailles. Herr von Simon on January 6, received a reply from the Supreme Council stating that the treaty of June 28, 1919, must be executed in its entirety.

TO GUARD SHIPS

Toulon, January 8.—The personnel which is to perform guard service on the ex-Austrian ships at Cattaro which have been handed over to France, leaves here today for Cattaro via Bizerta. The ships in question number about ten.

London, Jan. 8.—Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, accompanied Mr. Lloyd George to Paris. The British Ministers were accompanied by a retinue of some fifty officials.

The Interallied conferences will really amount to a second Peace Conference and will deal with many most momentous questions. The inclusion of Lord Birkenhead draws significant attention to the fact that the questions for decision include the trial of the ex-Kaiser and his accomplices. It is stated in this connection that the British Governmnet adheres to the declaration made by Mr. Lloyd George that the ex-Kaiser and other guilty persons must be tried.

SHIELDING THE ACCUSED

Meanwhile Germany is agitating against surrendering war criminals. A society called the "Save your honor league" has been formed in Berlin and the Berlin Government is being urged to

(Continued on Page 2)

Says New Order In Council Won't Help Britain

Says The Japan Chronicle: It is a strange statement which appears in this issue about the British Order in Council insisting on the heads of China firms being British subjects. In some cases it may result not in getting rid of the foreign head but in changing the national registration of the firm, and one fails to see how that would benefit Britain. Apparently the whole business is a part of the narrow-minded policy which led to the deportation of the Germans from China—the contemptible fear of a two percent competition. It is hardly to be supposed that the order was really meant to turn American managers out of British firms, and the probabilities are that there was some idea of preventing deported Germans from coming back and taking charge—some thing in the manner of the man who thought he would be on the safe side if he embalmed, cremated, and buried his mother-in-law when she died. Unless the telegram misreports the effect of the Order in Council, it is a very stupid order. There are British heads of American concerns and there are American heads of British concerns. The benefit is mutual.

MISSIONARIES OF M.E. CHURCH GET INCREASE IN PAY

Advance Of $200 To $250 A Year Granted, Effective On January 1.

FIRST STEP IN REFORM

Appropriation To Meet New Living Costs Made At North Church Meet

Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China have received an increase of from $200 to $250 a year to their yearly stipend, according to a cablegram received by the local office of the church. The change became effective January 1. It is regarded as the first step in a general missionary reform of the inadequate family allowance hitherto granted. That the M. E. Church North, has been the first to take the step is explained by that church's success in the recent American Centenary campaign.

Both the M. E. Church, North, and the M. E. Church, South, were beneficiaries of that effort. The amount subscribed for the North for all missions was a little less than $120,000,000; that for the South, $55,000,000. It is expected to be but a short time before the M. E. Church, South, readjusts salaries in China to provide for the increasing cost of living.

INCREASE IN 7 FIELDS

According to the cablegram, the yearly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Board, held last week, made the first appropriation of the Centenary funds. It voted $4,600,000 for all its mission fields, an amount that doubles the budget of last year. China is one of seven major mission districts. They are listed, South America, Africa, Europe, Japan, Korea, China, Malaysia. Just how much was assigned to China is not disclosed.

The $4,600,000 is not, however, the absolute limit placed upon expenditures for the year 1920. The amount may be doubled, according to the vote of the Board, if the receipts of the money pledged warrants. The total amount subscribed was for a five-year period. Enough has already been paid in to justify the first figure and it is regarded as more than probable that the larger amount will be made available for this year.

The tabulation of living costs in China and the amount of increase necessary had not been completed by the Methodist officers when the announcement was received. It had been expected that next month the suggested figure for an increase would be sent. The prompt action of the home board has apparently made that step unnecessary, as the increase is said to be fully as much as would have been asked.

Airman Continuing Flight To Australia

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 6.—The Air Ministry announces that Captain Matthews who started to fly in a Sopwith machine from England to Australia in October and was last reported at Vienna, October 22, arrived at Constantinople on December 23, from Belgrade. He is proceeding to Bagdad.

BOTH DENIKIN ANDKOLTCHAK DEFEATED BY BOLSHEVISTS

Influence Of Radicals Now Being Spread Beyond Russia

DUTOFF CUT OFF

Only Avenue Of Escape Open To Him Now Is Into Mongolia

INDIA IS MENACED

Penetration Into Persia And Move Against British Planned

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 8.—It is authoritatively stated that the Bolshevist negotiations with Lithuania have broken down and that their resumption is improbable.

General Denikin's military situation, it is declared, is going from bad to worse. The Bolshevist claims of large captures of men and material leave little hope that he will succeed in keeping back the overwhelming forces of the Reds.

On the north shore of the Caspian Sea the Reds have taken Guriew, the base of the Ural Cossacks, and they are converging upon Sergiopol, the headquarters of General Dutoff, whose retreat is threatened everywhere so that it is doubtful if he will be able to withdraw except into Chinese Mongolia.

ELIMINATE KOLCHAK

The Reds are pushing back Kolchak's main body which has now practically ceased to count as a military factor. A Red column in the far north of Siberia has occupied Berezov, four hundred miles north of Tobolsk.

The statement points out that the Bolshevists who have entered Bokhara, hitherto neutral, have thereby secured direct railway communication between Transcaspia and European Russia via Tashkent and Samara which will facilitate the concentration of troops in Turkestan with a view to prosecuting their far-reaching designs.

The Bolshevists are striving to bribe Bokhara and Afghanistan to accept their paper currency by large territorial concessions. The Bokharans do not appear to have assented while friction between the Bolshevists and Afghans is increasing.

AIMS ARE STATED

The Bolshevists designs after the shortly expected fall of Krassovorsk evidently include, the statement declares, control of the Caspian, occupation of Baku, penetration into Persia from the South Caspian and a rear attack on the Volunteer army.

They also doubtless aim at direct penetration into Persia via Khorassan and as an ultimate object a large move against the British in India in conjunction with Afghanistan and others affected by the Pan-Islamic movement.

Swarms of agents are receiving an intensive training in propaganda work for this purpose and some have already been sent to Persia and the Caucasus with large supplies of forged English money.

Japanese Reinforcements Being Sent To Siberia

(Reuter's Service)

New York, January 6.—A Honolulu message states that according to advices from Tokio heavy Japanese reinforcements are being rushed to Irkutsk to the aid of Kolchak's forces.

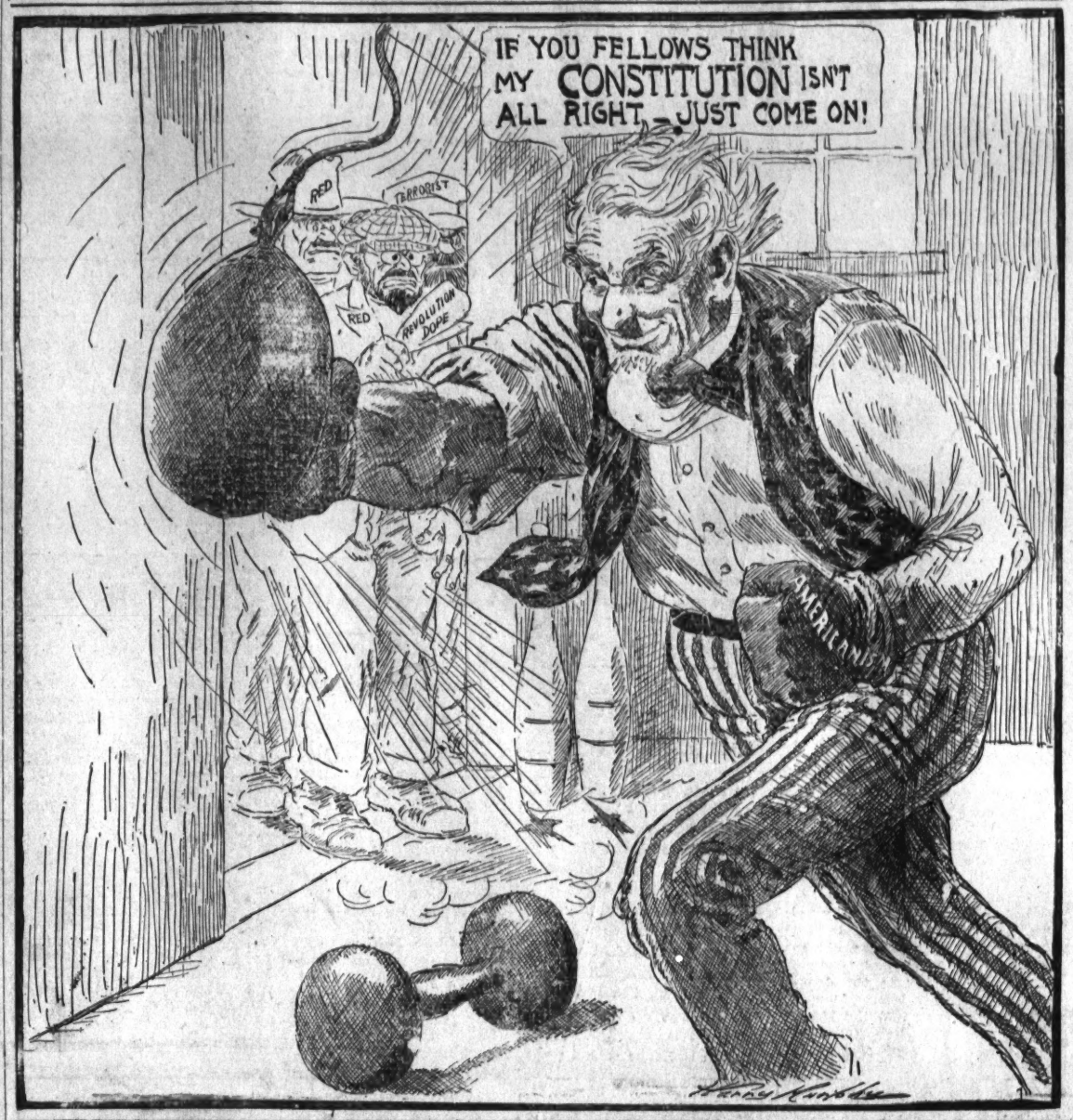
Chinese And French With Japanese In New Tientsin Bank

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 10.—The North China Standard reports that Chinese, French and Japanese capitalists intend to open an "Industrial Bank of Tientsin" in the course of the present month, with a capital of $4,000,000, of which the Chinese subscribers furnish $1,500,000, the Japanese the same and the French $1,000,000.

The journal says that Baron Okura discussed the scheme and the final arrangements were concluded in December when the documents were signed in Peking. The Chinese directors, according to the journal, are Chow Tse-chi, Wang Kou-ming and Hsu-Shu-cheng while there are two Japanese and one French representative on the Board.

-:- *A CHALLENGE TO ALL COMERS* -:-



FIRST PRIVATELY OWNED PLANE IN SETTLEMENT DUE

Major W. R. McBain's New Two-Seated Craft Comes From England

PRIVATE LANDING FIELD

Organisation Of Shanghai Aero Club Will Be Perfected Monday

Shanghai's first privately owned aeroplane, ordered in England by Major William R. McBain of this city, is due to arrive here and except for delays in transport would have been here in time to initiate the Shanghai Aero Club formal organisation which is to be effected at a public meeting in the Carlton Cafe tomorrow at five o'clock.

Major McBain has not only bought the machine, a large two-seater of the Armstrong-Whitworth make, but has laid out his own private landing field at Hungjao and erected a hanger suitable for housing it when it arrives. According to advices from London it was shipped in October and should have been here before this.

The owner of the first private air machine in Shanghai is taking a keen interest in the new club and the projected round-the-world derby. In the great war he was for three years actively engaged as an air fighter, closing his career as an air squadron commander. Twice he was shot down but escaped unhurt. Thirteen enemy machines are officially credited to his aim.

CLIQUE AT CANTON BLOCKS DRAFTING OF CONSTITUTION

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Jan. 10.—The Chenghsuehui political clique has suddenly interferred with the progress of constitution making by refraining from attending the sittings of the National Assembly, thus making a quorum impossible.

Members of the Assembly suspect that the Chenghsuehui has been influenced by the Anfu Club to prevent the South succeeding in securing the adoption of a constitution.

Restoration Of Monarchy Rumored At Peking May Be New Move Of Anfu Club

Probably Merely Another Manifestation Of Chinese Political Double-Cross Designed Ultimately To Place Government Under Dictator

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 7.—They are talking monarchy again in Peking. It may be idle talk. It may mean an imperial ruler for China once more within the next month. No more positive statement than that can be made at this writing.

Most foreign observers here and some of the Legations either dismiss the whole thing as a silly rumor of the kind to which Peking is forever subject or regard it as a deliberately circulated tale for the discrediting of the President and the Premier. A great many of the Chinese on the other hand are positive that the conspiracy is afoot and that it will materialise if the necessary forces can be arrayed in its support. And they believe the forces are all pretty well arrayed. If a restoration is attempted, it is certain to come in the next four or five weeks in order that the dynasty may be established with the new year, which begins February 20. It is almost equally certain that the dynasty will not last out its year—which may be one of the deliberate purposes of the conspiracy.

DOUBLE-CROSS SEEN

At the outset it may be said that whatever restoration plot exists is probably not so much the expression of a desire for another form of government as the operation of the familiar Chinese political double-cross. The principal object in attempting a restoration will be not so much to install a monarchy as to start an enterprise that is doomed to failure and in the failing will eliminate certain men and forces whom it is desired to eliminate.

Just who are behind the movement gossip does not specify further than that they include a majority of the most powerful military men of the North. Chang Tso-lin is named as the leader. President Hsu Shih-chang is said to be giving his support. In that connection it must be remembered that President Hsu has always been a monarchist at heart. If it is anomalous for a monarchist to be President of a republic—well, what in the public life of China at present is not anomalous? With Chang Tso-lin are said to be a large number of the generals in the North and many in the South, including Lu Yung-ting, who is also known to be a monarchist. Also Tsen Chun-hsuan, supposedly one of the leaders of the radical Canton government, is spoken of as a supporter. But Tsen's name in connection with "Constitutional government" has always been used with the tongue in the cheek.

WHERE PLOT THICKENS

But what of the Anfu Club, which after all will decide the fate of the conspiracy? What, most of all, of Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shu-cheng? There the plot thickens—the bromide is the only phrase that expresses it. Tuan, it is said, is still neutral and will remain neutral for a time. The length of time will depend on the fate of the restoration in its first few weeks. If it stands a better chance of success than Chang Hsun's, he will give in, giving the new government its choice between accepting his leadership or being crushed by his military power. If it does not stand a better chance of success than Chang Hsun's, he will come out again as the "savior of the republic," overthrow or buy off the monarchists and set up a fourth republic, with himself as military dictator. That role the Chinese say is his real ambition anyway. And, of course, while re-establishing himself in power he would also permanently eliminate those who would go down with the monarchy. Among these there would be principally Chang Tso-lin. And the elimination of Chang is believed to be one of the necessary conditions to the schemes of the Tuan-Little Hsu element.

Here it is necessary to recall Chang Hsun's monarchy of 1917 for parallel. At that time the restoration bad also been rumored for weeks. The setting then was virtually what it is now. And Chang Hsun went ahead and one night woke up the terrified little Manchu boy pretender and set him, weeping and frightened, on the throne. Then, when the country unmistakably showed its antagonism, one by one Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and all the other Northern leaders ostentatiously announced their

(Continued on Page 2)

SHANSTROM KILLS SELF; HARASSED BY MONEY WORRY

Gande, Price & Company Man Is Found Dead Within Few Feet Of Morgue

WAS SPECIAL CONSTABLE

Popular Lodgeman, Faced By Attachment At Noon, Takes His Life

Elmer F. Shanstrom, former warning officer and acting chief constable of the Special Constables in the Hongkew district, shot and killed himself yesterday morning on Range Road, near Fearon Road, less than 100 feet from the door of the Municipal Mortuary.

Harassed by financial difficulties, the man was confronted by an attachment to have been served on him at noon yesterday in connection with a suit for an accounting of Taels 4,000 which he had handled as an officer of the Masonic Club.

In a letter, found in a pocket of his coat, addressed to Deputy United States Marshal Neville Craig, the victim of the tragedy offered a prayer to the Almighty that he be forgiven for his intended act and that his wife be safeguarded from harm and want. He asked that Mr. James Law, undertaker, cremate his body and that his worldly effects be turned over to Mrs. Shanstrom.

STARTS TO PAY VISIT

Early yesterday morning, shortly before 9 o'clock, Mr. Shanstrom made his way towards the scene of the tragedy. It was evidently his intention to visit Mr. A. R Scott, of the Municipal Public Works Department and a boarder at the Shanstrom home, who is attached to the Council "Chip Yard," a short distance from the place where Mr. Shanstrom died.

From subsequent events it is indicated that the man weakened just before reaching the yard and, drawing a 32 automatic Colt's pistol, shot himself through the temple. His body fell across a stack of concrete piling beside the road.

An employe of the yard heard the shot and investigated. He found the body and at once notified the Hongkew police. Inspector P. W. Reeves hurried to the scene and discovering that the victim of the tragedy was

(Continued on Page 2)

ULTIMATUM OF CHINESE IS TO STRIKE TOMORROW

Demand Advisory Board 'As Soon As Possible' In Communication

COUNCIL TO FIGHT

Will Not Negotiate In Face Of Threat From Street Union Heads

WRITS ARE SERVED

Nineteen Shopkeepers Are To Appear In Court; Others Don't Pay

Shanghai is threatened with a general strike of Chinese shopkeepers to start tomorrow morning. The Chinese have delivered their ultimatum. The Municipal Council will refuse to discuss the present difficulties with the threat hanging over its head, it was stated officially last night.

The strike will come unless the Council gives some definite assurances that a provisional advisory committee of five Chinese will be appointed "as soon as possible," is the Chinese ultimatum.

Yesterday 19 shopkeepers on Honan and Fokien Roads were served with summonses for refusing to pay the Spring taxes. These writs, which bear the words "criminal jurisdiction" are returnable before the Mixed Court tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. The serving of the writs did not alleviate the situation and tax collectors out yesterday met with little success.

WRITTEN DEMAND TODAY

The Municipal Council will receive this morning a written demand for the immediate appointment of a Chinese advisory committee. It will probably be circulated to the members today but unless a special meeting is called in the meantime, the Council will not act upon it officially until Wednesday, the regular meeting day.

The letter, which will be signed by Mr. Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Chen Tsze-min, head of the League of Street Unions, reads as follows:

Shanghai, January 10, 1920.
Chairman, Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Sir.—We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, with the enclosed copy of your Chairman's letter to the Senior Consul dated October 24 last.

In reply we would beg to lay the following suggestion before the members of Council, viz.:

That a Provisional Advisory Committee of five Chinese gentlemen be elected to take office as soon as possible so as to solve the outstanding difficulties, on the terms expressed in your Chairman's letter to the Senior Consul with two exceptions, that their election be not subject to the vote of the Consular Body, and that their functions be not limited to those set forth in Clause 4 of the Settlement Extension Draft Agreement of 1915.

The functions of this Committee shall terminate upon the final confirmation of the amended land regulations and the election of the Chinese councillors.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Chu Pao-san,
Chairman,
The General Chamber of Commerce.
(Signed) Chen Tsze-min,
Chairman,
League of Street Unions.

CALL ON ENVOY

Indignation was expressed by the delegation of over 30 Chinese merchants who called on Mr. Yang Tcheng Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs yesterday afternoon. They contended that it was insulting that 19 merchants should be criminally charged in the negotiations over the tax dispute. They asked that every effort be made to effect the withdrawal of the summonses.

The envoy, while expressing his surprise at the service of the summonses, made an effort to placate his visitors. He said he would place the matter before the proper authorities immediately and advised the merchants not to resort to violence.

After a lengthy discussion of the existing difficulties, the dele-

gation left with an emphatic expression that they would close their business unless the summonses against the 19 shops are quashed.

Mr. Yang has been ill for the last few days. He is, however, exerting all his efforts to bring about an amicable settlement of the situation. He saw President E. C. Pearce of the Council in the morning and discussed the possibilities of a temporary measure whereby the present difficulties might be solved.

WHY LETTER WAS HELD

The attitude of the Municipal Council—that the question of the Chinese advisory committee should be decided by the ratepayers at the next meeting—was suppressed since October 24 when the Council advised the Consular Body of its stand because the Consular Body never replied to the letter, it is learned.

In such cases, the Consular Body usually requests instructions from the respective legations at Peking. Nearly three months have passed since the letter was sent to the Consular Body.

Ordinarily, the Council would not have released the contents of the letter for publication but in this case Municipal authorities admit that they were forced to make known their attitude despite the failure of the Consular Body to reply.

WRITS ARE SERVED

Ten shops on Honan Road and nine on Fokien Road which had refused to pay Friday were served with summonses. They are: the Anglo Chinese Dispensary, C448 Honan Road; Hsin Fou, C534 Honan Road; Yang Moh Ling, C90 Honan Road; Hsing Tsang Ziang, C494, Honan Road; Zang Loh Tsar, C507, Honan Road; Woo Zung, 561 Honan Road, Dong Faung Chu, 54 Honan Road; Sung Mou, 541 Honan Road; Yoong Nyeu, 406 Fokien Road; Sah Yung, 442 Fokien Road; Nyeu Zung Yoong, 431 Fokien Road; Yoong Sung Li, 447 Fokien Road; Ming Zee Dong, 451 Fokien Road; Yih Zuh Teh, 110 Fokien Road; Sz Sung, 808 Fokien Road; Sung Dah, 467 Fokien Road; Hung Yung Liu, 39 Fokien Road, and two others on Honan Road.

A sample copy of the charges follow:

Copy.

In the International Mixed Court at Shanghai.

(Criminal Jurisdiction)

Anglo Chinese Dispensary, C448 Honan Road.

For that you on 9th of January, 1920, did refuse to pay the sum of $252.08 in respect of general municipal rate on C448 Honan Road for the period between January 1, 1920, to March 31 1920.

SEVENTY GIVEN REFUGEE RELIEF

Large Crowd Of Hungry Men, Women And Children Are Served At Tiffin

Seventy Russian refugees sat at tiffin in the Refugee Relief headquarters, 11 The Bund, yesterday. The overwhelming majority were men, but there were two families with the mothers and children as well as the fathers.

It was a simple meal, nourishing and better than most had had in many months. Fish, soup, pudding, with two rolls, such was the bill-of-fare. There was tea for the women and children, also for those men in frail health. But the sturdy ones drank water only.

Ten of the visitors were permitted to pay 20 cents for the meal but others who said they had no money, were given free tickets after being questioned. The outspoken man who had but 75 cents in the world was told to keep his mite for time of greater necessity.

Contrary to expectations less than half of the calls are for kosher food. Two kitchens are operated, one of them especially to take care of this requirement.

The donations of used clothing have so far been few. The men generally are without underwear, it being the greatest clothing need. A special appeal for garments will probably be made by the Committee within a few days.

Jellicoe Is Guest Of American Navy

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 6.—Admiral Lord Jellicoe is the guest of the American navy at the house of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, where there is a great naval gathering, including the naval attaches to the Embassies. It is uncertain whether Lord Jellicoe on leaving America will proceed to South Africa or direct to London.

Two Trains Wrecked On Line To Paris

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 6.—Two trains on the Paris-Versailles railway collided at St. Cloud bridge, where a single line is working owing to the floods. Four coaches were smashed to splinters and twenty persons were injured and taken to hospital.

Fau Woo-sz has been dabbling in sacred literature—and jewelry.

Ting King-young, who also sports the alias of Mon Yin, is accused of having dabbled in jewelry but to have failed to profit morally by the literature.

Anyway, Fau woke up a few mornings ago to find that his cash was low. So he summoned Ting and suggested that the Fau family jewels and library go to the pawnshop.

Ting understook the commission, so says Fau, but failed to bring back either jewels or money.

A gold ring, bearing four large diamonds; a Chinese head ornament decorated with 100 large pearls; 100 medium sized pearls and 300 small pearls, a large pearl weighing six fen and a set of Chinese King Kong sacred books is the list of booty enumerated. The lot is valued at $3,860.

Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday decided to remand the case for a week in the hope that Ting's memory might improve sufficiently to enable him to remember just what happened to the jewels and books.

It is not recorded what Fau is doing for spending money in the meantime.

* * *

Fang Yoong-ze owns a house.

It was a very good house, he says, until he rented it to Woo Fong-ting.

But Woo, after several years residence in the dwelling decided to move. And when he did so a lot of the doors and windows and appurtenances to the domicile moved with him. Anyway that's what Fang told the Mixed Court yesterday.

He felt badly, of course, to discover that his property had been left doorless and windowless but he might have kept silent over that indignity had not the avaricious Woo gone one step too far. It was the metal straw that broke the patient camel's back.

Among other things the festive Woo removed was the street number from the front of the house!

British Naval Units Ordered To China

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 6.—The following vessels will assemble at Plymouth on January 15, to proceed to China: Colombo (light cruiser), Magnolia, Hollyhock, Foxglove, Bluebell (sloops) and Cricket, Mantis, Cockchafer and Cicala (river gunboats of the Insect class, similar to those already on the station).

The Colombo will be the senior officer's ship of the flotilla.

Allies Put Peace Treaty Into Effect

(Continued from Page 1)

defy the Allies and tell them to come and fetch the guilty parties, and if the Allies do "surprises" are promised.

The future of Constantinople is another big question. It is hinted that the British may adopt the French view to leave the Turks in Constantinople but establish machinery for guarding the Straits.

Premier Lloyd George And Premier Nitti In Paris

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 9.—Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti accompanied by Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour and Mr. E. S. Montagu, together with a suite of fifty persons arrived here this afternoon. M. Clemenceau met the British and Italian Premiers at the railway station.

Paris, January 9.—A meeting of Ministers and Under-Secretaries of State, besides financial experts was held in M. Clemenceau's room at the Ministry of War yesterday to discuss the question of State expenditure.

Paris, January 6.—An agreement has been definitely reached with the German Delegation on the formula for negotiating the delivery of naval materials in compensation for the German fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow. Nothing now hinders the exchange of ratifications of the treaty which is fixed to take place in the afternoon of January 10.

CABINET COUNCILS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 6.—Mr. Lloyd George yesterday presided at the first of the series of Cabinet councils to be held this week for the purpose of settling the British attitude towards the outstanding Peace Conference questions, including the future of Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria and the Adriatic. When Mr. Lloyd George goes to Paris on Thursday he will be accompanied by Lord Curzon, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India and Mr. Bonar Law. The presence of Mr. Montagu is necessary in connection with the Turkish problem.

Signors Nitti and Scialoja arrived here yesterday evening to confer with Mr. Lloyd George regarding Fiume and the Adriatic.

London, January 6.—The Time Paris correspondent says:—

The Temps in an inspired explanation indicates that the omission of the word "Associated" from the Supreme Council's decisions is due to the fact that the United States Ambassador at Paris is not empowered to assent to certain decisions until he has obtained his Government's approval. Otherwise the conference communiques will continue to be worded as issued by "the Allied and Associated Powers."

Elmer Shanstrom Commits Suicide

(Continued from Page 1)

an American he summoned the United States authorities.

CORONER INVESTIGATES

United States Commissioner N. E. Lurton and District Attorney C. P. Holcomb took the case in hand and a coroner's jury was impanelled. On it were Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, Mr. G. L. Treadwell, Captain H. E. Morton, Mr. Jacques Klass, Mr. A. P. Chase and Mr. F. W. Sutterle, Jr. A verdict of "death by a gunshot wound self-inflicted at Range Road near Fearon Road" was returned. The commissioner presided at the inquest, the district attorney questioning the witnesses.

The body is to be cremated this afternoon at 5 o'clock at Bubbling Well Cemetary. Members of the Special Constables corps have been requested to attend the service.

Mr. Shanstrom came to the Orient about 15 years ago on board a United States warship as ship's writer. He last served on the U. S. S. Monocacy. After completing his term of enlistment he became manager of the Astor Bar and remained in that position until he took a position with Messrs. Garner, Quelch and Company. From that firm he went to Messrs. Gande, Price and Company, by which firm he was employed at the time of his death.

HAD MANY FRIENDS

He had long been active in affairs of the Special Constables and rose to the position of warning officer. When the chief constable of the Hongkew district was called out of the city, Mr. Shanstrom was placed in the position of acting chief. In connection with his police work Mr. Shanstrom exhibited marked ability as a pistol and rifle shot and took part in many of the competitions in Shanghai.

In lodge affairs, Mr. Shanstrom was active in Masonry and it was in this connection that the lawsuit was filed against him in the United States court several days ago and the attachment threatened yesterday. He fell into financial difficulties and the civil suit was the outgrowth of an endeavor to straighten out his affairs.

Mr. Shanstrom was about 47 years of age and was married but had no children. He had many friends in Shanghai and the news of his sudden and tragic death resulted in widespread expressions of regret throughout the Settlement last night.

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British Expenditures For Shipping Reviewed

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 8.—The final report of the select Committee on national expenditure which deals with the Ministry of Shipping finds that the Ministry's work as a whole was most efficient. The main subject of the Cimmittee's criticism is the expenditure on national shipyards. The loss on which must have been very heavy, but in the Committee's view the stress of the war justified the scheme of building fabricated ships on a great scale.

The report says that there was not sufficient control of expenditure especially during the period preceding the armistice but that the utmost allowance must be made for the difficulties of the situation.

The cost of the concrete vessels for which the Shipping Controller was not responsible was much heavier than had been anticipated, the cost of a concrete barge averaging £27,500 as compared with £17,000, for a steel barge.

The Committee approves the decision of the Ministry to sell the new shipyards.

As regards the work of the Ministry generally the policy of the Controller since the armistice has been to restore shipping as rapidly as possible to normal commercial conditions, but this has been affected by the operations of the Ministry of Food, the Admiralty and War Office and especially the congestion at the ports. Sixty million tons of imports were handled annually before the war without delay. Now forty million tons are handled with difficulty owing to the accumulation of Government cargoes.

London, January 6.—Congestion at the ports continues to be severely felt. It appears that Government cargoes accumulate at the ports instead of being rapidly disposed of, ships being delayed for many days in port awaiting discharge. At present eighteen ships are discharging tea at London, and twelve are awaiting their turn in the river.

Obituary

LORD CUNLIFFE

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 6.—The death is announced of Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England.

SIR THOMAS FRASER

London, January 6.—The death is announced of Sir Thomas Richard Fraser, the well-known Scottish physician.

Restoration Of Monarchy Talked Of At Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

undying fealty to the ideals of the republic. Tuan rushed off to be the first to raise the republican standard and after a musical-comedy battle overthrew the still weeping boy and sent Chang Hsun off to the Dutch Legation, a fugitive. And Chang Hsun, who for years had been the terror of North China, whom no government dared not to reckon with, was at once permanently eliminated as a military factor. Which was the real Hsu.

PARALLELS 1917

The present situation parallels that of 1917 in many respects. Tuan Chi-jui is again out of power, as he was then. He is out of favor with liberal Chinese and with his former foreign supporters, who turned against him at last in the light of his alliance with the Japanese in the arms loan deals. He wants to get back into favor and into power. He must rehabilitate himself. And foreigners especially, it must be remembered, have always been gullible before the fair words of Chinese officials who have suddenly turned liberal. The sick Chinese devil who dons the cassock can always get alms from the foreigner, while the most ignorant Chinese giggles with amusement. At any rate, Tuan is out of power and must rehabilitate himself and get back.

There is also the parallel of Chang Hsun and Chang Tso-lin. The latter is by no means the terror that Chang Hsun was, but he is yet a considerable embarrassment. His troops, it is true, are largely worthless, but they are numerous, and military strength in China is never measured by fighting ability. Further, as I have written in a previous article, the ambitions of the Anfu element to dominate Mongolia is conditional on the removal of all military forces that cannot be absolutely controlled. And Chang Tso-lin's cannot. Chang is posted right at Fengtien, where he can command the Peking-Mukden railhead. Therefore—if it should happen that the country should not like the monarchy and that Chang Tso-lin, being the ringleader, should be punished and in the overthrow of the monarchy deprived of his military power, if all that should happen, well, all things work together for good for them that love the Lord. And the Anfu Club would have rid itself of an obstacle without any effort of its own.

PRESIDENT WOULD GO

Not only Chang Tso-lin would go moreover. There would go also the President. And the President, though not an obstacle of any positive strength, is yet one by virtue of his office. Of course, if there were a monarchy he would no longer be President. Of course, also, if the monarchy were overthrown, there would be a new start under the guidance of those loyal republicans who had overthrown it. And Hsu would be quietly left aside just exactly as President Li Yuan-hung was when Chang Hsun's monarchy went to pieces. This time, however, there would be no Vice-President like Feng Kuo-chang to step in as legal successor and spoil things. There is no Vice-President now. There would have to be a dictator. And with Chang Tso-lin and President Hsu Shih-chang, there would in the natural development of events go all those other men in the present government whose presence is annoying or embarrassing to the military gentlemen who have definite designs to work out.

It all works out very logically, but there is a danger in placing too much confidence in anticipating logical sequences in China. The temptation to which all foreign observers so frequently succumb in Peking is that of "reconstructing" political developments on lines of logic. To put it bluntly, "dope" is a poor guide in this country. So all this may be only yamen gossip.

WHERE RUMORS FLOURISH

If there is to be a monarchy, there remains the question of who is to be monarch. On that question it is understood there has not yet been any agreement. There is hesitancy in putting back Hsuan Tung, the boy emperor who has already been overthrown twice. There is some talk that Prince Ssu, is "in the hands of his friends." However, it is understood there is little taste for the project in the palace on Coal Hill where the members of the Imperial family live. They not relish risking their ne again: their escape in 1917 too narrow. They relish even the prospect of losing their p sion. But they probably have no choice in the matter.

If the boy Hsuan Tung is on the throne again, there have to be a regent. Here sident Hsu's name is mentio as it was in 1917. There always been rumors that H young daughter is betrothe Hsuan Tung, which would m Hsu's regency more logical also enshrine him in history one of the ancestors of a dynasty.

There may be a monarchy there may not—at any rate t is always something in Pek to relieve the oppression ennui. If it isn't one rumor, another.

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14 NANKING ROAD
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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
Admiral of the Fleet, EARL DAVID BEATTY, K.C.B., D.S.O.
WIN £2,500 FOR 5/- (equal to $0.96
AND HELP TO FOUND SETTLEMENTS FOR
DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIER
(Registered under the War Charities Act.)
OTHER PEOPLE TALK—WE ARE DOING IT WITH
THE GOLDEN BALLOT
Tickets 5/-
1st PRIZE—£2,500.
2nd PRIZE—The Lease of a London House, or £1,000.
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Hundreds of additional prizes including Furniture, Wearing Apparel to Measure, Jewellery and Wine, &c.
Last date for posting remittances, Monday, February 23rd, 19
COUPON.
Write plainly in ink and cross your postal order. Letters to be addressed
Mrs. C. F. Leyel 8, Marble Arch, London, W.1, England.
Please post to me.....tickets for the Golden Ballot, for which I encl
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Anking, Batang, Canton, Changchow, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chunking, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungfu, Chao Hsien, Chaling, Chengtu, Chungting, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Daitatie, Foochow, Hinghwa, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hofei, Honan, Hsuchow, Hengchow, Hwaianfu, Hungtung, Juchow, Juning, Kwangchow, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kweichow, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kikungshan, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Kwanghsien, Kweiming, Liaochow, Loting, Mohel, Mintsing, Manila, Miyang, Nanking, Nantungchow, Nanchang, Peking, Pakhoi, Pootung, Pukow, Suining, She Ki Ch, Shetchow, Shantwu, Shatmsing, Shekiung, Sungkiang, Sienyu, Sankai, Suifu, Singeh, Sichwan, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiang, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tungjen, Tatung, Taiyuhsien, Tsinan, Tsing-Shih, Tsining, Tsingtau, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wuchow, Wei-hai-we, Wenhsien, Wuxih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkon, Yochow, Yenchang, Yunchun, Yengchen, Yengchow, Yuchow, Yuengkong
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SOME ADVANTAGES OFFERED
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CHANDLER, HUPMOBILE AND DODGE BROTHERS' LIMOUSINES are cars of comfort in all seasons.

You may laugh at the rain and the snow, or at the winds, if you have one of our Limousines. In fair weather or foul, there are no better cars than these.

They are of handsome lines and finish. Luxuriously upholstered, uncommonly restful and comfortable. The highest development of the modern coachmakers' art, mounted on the famous CHANDLER, HUPMOBILE AND DODGE BROTHERS' CHASSIS, and equipped with their marvellous motors. The finest Limousines in town.

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THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE

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Independence Of Korea Demanded By Buddhists

Federal Council In Manifesto Declares Japan's Tyranny And Domination Of 'Hermit Kingdom' Can No Longer Be Tolerated

Korean Buddhists have issued a manifesto declaring they are in accord with their fellow countrymen who have instituted a fight for the independence of their country and the end of Japanese domination, according to word received here yesterday by the Korean Provincial Government. Their declaration, signed in the name of the Federal Council of Korean Buddhists and containing innumerable names, which are withheld for obvious reasons, follows:

We, the Korean followers of Buddha herewith in accord with the rest of our fellow-countrymen declare the independence and the end of Japanese domination in Korea.

Equality and mercy are the fundamental precepts of Buddhism, and those violating them are the enemies of Buddhism. Japan outwardly professes Buddhism but behind this cloak she hails Imperialism and Militarism, inheritances from a bygone age, and thus disturbs the world's peace by provoking causeless wars. With brute force, destruction, the deprivation of all rights, wanton butchery of innocent men and women especially since March 1, when the Korean people through peaceful means gave forth expression to their just desires, thus causing the bitterness of twenty million souls, Japan is repaying her neighbor for the benefits of Buddhism and culture given to her by Korea. So great is Japan's guilt. Hence we Buddhists otherwise reticent in world affairs cannot under these circumstances remain mere onlookers of these awful tragedies.

Already when the 33 men declared the independence of Korea on behalf of the twenty million Koreans, two Buddhists priests, Han Young Won and Paik Yong Sung, were among those of the immortal thirty-three, and ever since the Buddhists sacrificed their lives and possessions for the country. But Japan unrepenting her crimes continues to increase the acts of oppression by multiplying the police and soldiers in Korea and through deception and unscrupulous men makes ever greater the torment of Korea's millions. In view of all this how can we remain indifferent? The unrighteous oppress the righteous; the whole country is in tribulation. That we Buddhists should rise is only in accord with the spirit of our departed ancestors, to give succor to ours of the same kind and blood.

Buddhism came to Korea about 1600 years ago and except for certain periods in the late Yi Dynasty it flourished triumphantly through all these years, so that Korean Buddhism asumed an unrivalled place in the history of the Buddhism and it was Korean Buddhism that made Japan what she is today. History is full of the glorious deeds of our ancestors, how the Buddhists in the Japanese invasion of the sixteenth century and in other national crises did their duty to the state, thus showing the intimate relation of Buddhism to the country. Japan annexing Korea through fraud and force, ignoring Korean history tradition, and culture, through various means of Japanisation and oppression is bent on the extension of the Korean race. We Buddhists, partakers of these abominations, and subject to Japanisation and her cruel laws, are threatened to be deprived of all our freedom and protection which we enjoyed for 16 hundred years. Especially the glorious inheritance from our ancestors and the brilliant Korean Buddhism are threatened to be cast into oblivion.

Therefore, we rise. As Koreans in order to perpetuate Korean freedom and independence and to rescue from Japanisation the 1600 years of Korean Buddhism, we Korean followers take this step. To serve the country and the righteous cause regardless of our life is our desire. What can stop us. Once determined it behooves that we go forward fighting until we can say our prayers of success before Buddha.

Chinese Schools Urged To Help Re-Forestation Of Country On Arbor Day

Nanking University's College of Agriculture and Forestry has taken in the past week a far reaching and what is believed to be the first practical step towards making the Chinese National Arbor Day a genuine tree planting holiday. Every primary school in China, including both Government and missionary institutions, is offered suggestions in both Chinese and English, for establishing and caring for a tree nursery. In addition an assortment of tree seed chosen for the particular locality is to be supplied at less than cost to those wanting it.

The re-forestation of China's denuded hills has been recognised by economists and public men as probably the most pressing and vital step in the making over of China's national life. The dearth of lumber and firewood is recognised as a great obstacle to improvement in industry and housing as well as any advance in the standard of comfort. It was with such an idea in mind that the National Arbor Day was adopted.

NO OBSERVANCE NOW

Scarcity of seedlings, resulting in high costs, long shipments and a consequent heavy loss has so far made the tree planting day in most provinces little more than a formality. The Nanking University bulletin just published insists that every group of school children can correctly and profitably raise all the small trees needed by their local communities. The case of one mission school in Antung is cited where the sale of trees raised by the youngsters pay the entire salary budget of their teachers.

The final object of the campaign, of course, is to induce the planting of trees, but more important as a first step in the opinion of the agricultural faculty is the instruction that will come incidentally to the Chinese boys and girls in being able to recognise different varieties of trees, in being able to plant them correctly, care for them, and understand their uses. The far reaching effects in beautifying the villages is only hinted at in the offer.

The tree nursery plan of the College of Agriculture and Forestry is laid out in two sizes, for those schools that are able to procure one mow (one-sixth of an acre) of land and for those with one-half mow. The half mow plot, which in western measurements is 50 feet x 60 feet, is planned for six varieties of trees. The one mow size is laid out for ten varieties. The map of China is divided into three main districts, northern, central and southern, each requiring a different type of tree.

OF COMMERCIAL IMPORT

For the central district, which includes Shanghai and the Yangtsze valley, the China wood oil tree and the candleberry or vegetable tallow tree, both of great commercial importance are included.

Schools that want to take part in the tree nursey program are expected to make application for the bulletin suitable for their locality this month. The sale of nursery seed is restricted to schools, though there are many tons of tree seed on hand, the college announces, gathered from all parts of China.

Empress Of Asia Is Due Here On Monday

Canadian Pacific Liner Brings 124 First Class Passengers For This Port

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Empress of Asia is due at Woosung at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon. The tender Alexandra is expected to reach the Municipal Jetty at 6:30 o'clock that evening.

One hundred and twenty-four first class passengers for Shanghai are on the Asia and she is carrying 169 through cabin passengers.

The Asia arrived at Kobe, from Canadian ports, on January 8 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning and sailed that afternoon at 3 o'clock. She reached Nagasaki Friday noon. The liner will sail from Woosung on Tuesday for Manila and Hongkong.

The tender Alexandra will leave the Municipal Jetty at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning with Manila and Hongkong passengers. All baggage must reach the jetty before 10:45 o'clock Tuesday morning.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as thus on the first sign or any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

News Brevities

The music department of the American Woman's club announces its first chorus rehearsal tomorrow evening at 5 o'clock at the Carlton Cafe. Any lady who is interested is invited to be present. The chorus is to be under the direction of Professor Zalsman.

* * *

Able work by the Central and Sinza divisions of the fire department early yesterday morning prevented a serious fire that was starting at 1247 Chekiang Road. One shoe shop was destroyed and four other buildings were in flames but were saved after slight damage had been done.

* * *

Chinese as well as foreign Y.M.C.A. leaders are looking forward to the return of Mr. Fletcher B. Brockman, who is expected on the steamer Colombia, Tuesday. He was met in Yokohama by Mr. David Yui, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. National Committee and Mr. C. W. Harvey, assistant general secretary, who accompany him here. Since leaving here Mr. Brockman has won distinction in the work of the Y. M. C. A. in France and as associate general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. under John R Mott. He will remain in China two months.

* * *

A tea dance will be held at the Columbia Country Club this afternoon between 4:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Kerrey's orchestra will play.

* * *

A reception will be held in honor of the deputation of the Women's Federated Boards of America by McTyeire School Alumnae Association and Sorority at 1 Edinburgh Road on Wednesday afternoon at three o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Heisler, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins and Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone left for Japan yesterday on the Kumano Maru.

* * *

Mr. L. M. Beytagh, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McNabb, Messrs. R. Edwards, E. Newberry and D. Earle and Mrs. C. J. Hall left for Bombay on the P. and O. liner Dunera.

* * *

Mme. Belikovitch and Mr. Paul Grey will give a concert which will include Russian dancing and singing, at the Astor House, on Wednesday, January 14, at 9:15 o.m. Booking can be obtained at Moutrie's

* * *

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru is to sail from Hongkong for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Japan ports and Honolulu, on January 15. The steamer is due to arrive at Woosung on January 17 and to depart the following day. The passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. Sunday, January 18.

* * *

Mr. Arthur Rugh, national student secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, will speak at the missionary prayer meeting tomorrow concerning religious work among these students, both of the government and of the mission school.

* * *

A memorial serivice in honor of General Feng Kuo-chang, the late ex-President, will be held at the Shuntien and Chihli Guild, Siccawei Road, Janaury 20, at two o'clock.

* * *

Count, Countess and Miss Ahlefeldt arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Hongkong on the steamer Shantung.

Libel Suit Hearing Opened At Tientsin

Editor Of Evening News Is Defendant In Case Filed By North China Star

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 10.—At the British Consulate at Tientsin yesterday the case was called of the North China Star versus Rasmussen, (editor and proprietor of the Tientsin Evening News with which is incorporated the "China Critic"). The North China Star claims $3,000 damages and costs for an alleged libel contained in the China Critic on December 12 last in an article with the caption "Give us the news." The Court ordered pleadings.

Quest Society To Discuss Eugenics

Public Invited To Attend Interesting Meeting Monday Evening

The Quest Society is to hold an unusually interesting meeting afternoon at 5:50 o'clock in the Royal Asiatic Society's hall in Museum Road. The public is invited to the meeting.

Dr. Tenney is to give the principal lecture of the evening. He will talk on "Can the Race Be Improved by Selection?" This will open a discussion on eugenics which will be participated in by many well informed speakers. Dr. Herbert Chatley will be in the chair.

I see that those China Realty ads are still running in *The China Press*. What do you think of the proposition?"

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
REAL ESTATE — ARCHITECTS — INSURANCE
Corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads.

(F)

WALK-OVER
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Men and Women like smart, nice fitting footwear. Discriminating dressers know that in WALK-OVERS they secure the latest styles, correctly designed to insure proper fitting, and the very best materials obtainable.

Let us show you a few of the new models in the leading designs and leathers—you will like them.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The Store Ahead"
24 NANKING ROAD

I wonder what sort of a man you are

If you and I were to meet casually in a hotel lobby or in a tramcar I would know how to get this Mennen Shaving Cream story across to you. Face to face salesmanship is easy, but talking to all you men is more complicated.

Now if you are a chemist it would take about thirty seconds to prove to you that there is no free caustic in Mennen's and you would appreciate what a remarkable advance that is in shaving lather—but most men think the word caustic is high-brow for rough talk from the boss.

If you are a merchant or salesman I would just have to tell you of the phenomenal growth in sales and you would realise that Mennen's must have exceptional quality.

But most likely, you are just a fairly intelligent good fellow—rather skeptical, but open to reason. In that case I would hand you a straight statement that Mennen's gives a great shave—with cold water or hot—no rubbing with fingers—holds three times the amount of water you usually use—and your face feels fine afterwards. Then I would say, "Here, old man, give it a trial—take this demonstrator tube—use just a little with a lot of water—brush for three minutes and then leave it to the razor."

Over a Million and a half men in America have got acquainted with Mennen's that way and keep on using it.

Help me out! Just pretend you know me, and send for one of my demonstrator tubes. That's all the coupon is good for.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

At all dealers *At all dealers*

Jim Henry,

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, Inc.
38 CANTON ROAD

Dear Jim:—
We may never meet, but I'm going to meet Mennen's.
Please send a demonstrator tube.

Name.....
Address.....

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

ANNOUNCEMENT

AN

UNUSUAL BARGAIN

SALE

of Winter Goods
usually conducted prior to

STOCK - TAKING

will commence on

MONDAY

the

12th inst.

SALE announcements and extravagant bargain headings are usually taken by the general public *"cum grano salis."*

¶ We do not intend to make any efforts to change or modify this attitude, but all we ask of our clientele is to visit our store during the Sale, and we will endeavour to prove the authenticity of all we claim in our advertisements.

¶ In view of the departmental changes and extensions which are now being carried out, we are making every effort to clear out the odds and ends of goods which have unavoidably accumulated during the period of the war, at prices which we know will effect this purpose.

¶ We intend carrying over as little stock as possible to the New Year and restock with post-war articles at post-war prices.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

BARGAINS IN LINENS, UNDERWEAR, DRESSES, HANDKERCHIETS, ETC.

HEAVY TURKISH FACE TOWELS
Size 15" × 31" $4.00 per doz.
Size 19" × 38" $1.50 per pair
Size 24" × 43" $2.50 per pair
All Regular stock reduced.

SHEETS

HEAVY BLEACHED SHEETS
Size 2¾ yds. × 3¼ yds.
Usual Price $18.50 per pair
Sale Price $14.50 per pair

PILLOW & BOLSTER SETS
Consisting of 2 Pillow and 1 Bolster Case.
Usual Price $3.75 per set.
Sale Price $1.85 per set.

SWEATER COATS
A Big Assortment of these will be offered at HALF PRICE

DAMASK SERVIETTES
Special Value 24" × 24"
Usual Price $14.50 per doz.
Sale Price $10.50 per doz.

HANDKERCHIEFS

LADIES' FINE LAWN HEMSTITCHED
¼" hem. 12"×12"
Usual Price $1.25 per doz.
Sale Price 80 cts. per doz.

LADIES' FINE LAWN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
¼" hem. 12"×12"
Usual Price $1.50
Sale Price $1.25

LADIES' BEST LAWN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
¼" hem. 12"×12"
Usual Price $2.25 per doz.
Sale Price $1.75 per doz.

VEILINGS
Ready-to-wear veils and veiling by the yard are being offered from 35 cts. per yard.

HAIR RIBBONS in plain and fancy colours are being sold at HALF PRICE.

COTTON NET in all colours
36" wide
Usual Price $1.25 per yard
Sale Price $0.80 per yard

FANCY TRIMMING SILKS at HALF PRICE

REMANANTS of DRESS Materials at Half-Price

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

LADIES' ALL WOOL "KNITOFIT" VESTS
A splendid wearing quality
Usual Price $2.75
Sale Price $1.40

LADIES' WOOL SPENCERS
SWISS RIBBED slightly soiled
Usual Price $1.75 each
Sale Price $1.25 each

LADIES' UNION VESTS
for present wear
Usual Price $1.50 each
Sale Price $1.00 each

LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE
Size 8½ 9 9½ and 10
Usual Price $1.50
Sale Price $1.10

BARGAINS IN FOOTBALLS, WATCHES, CIGARS, HOT-WATER BOTTLES, PERCOLATORS, ETC.

UNIVERSAL PERCOLATORS

Usual Price	Sale Price
$22.50 each	$17.50 each
$19.50 each	$15.00 each

BEST QUALITY HOT WATER BOTTLES

Usual Price	Sale Price
$3.50 each	$2.85 each
$3.75 each	$2.95 each

FLAKO, THE NEW SOAP
for woollens, etc.
7 large packets for $1.00

CIGARS
"Excelentes" best Manila
Usual Price $3.75 per box
Sale Price $2.50 per box

WRISTLET WATCHES
good timekeepers $3.00 each

UNIVERSAL BREAD MAKERS
only $4.00 each

EDWARDS' HARLENE
for the hair
50 cts. per bottle

UNIVERSAL COFFEE MILLS
Usual Price $3.75. each
Sale Price $2.75 each

PUTZADE METAL POLISH
3 tins for $1.00

GENTLEMEN'S FITTED HIDE CASE
Usual Price $60.00
Sale Price $20.00

SPALDINGS' FOOTBALLS
All Less 20%

AMERICAN OIL HEATERS
Reduced to $2.75 each

GEM SAFETY RAZORS
One of the best Razors Obtainable
Reduced to $1.60 each

KITCHEN SCALES
Reliable make
Reduced to $4.00 each

ENAMELLINE STOVE POLISH
The only perfect stove polish
7 tins for $1.00

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES, and WARDROBE TRUNKS, All less 20%

BARGAINS IN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, BLANKETS, DOWN QUILTS, CRETONNES, ETC.

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SHANGHAI

SCHOOL CHILDREN GIVE 'PETER PAN'

Delightful Presentation Given In Olympic Theater To Be Repeated

"Peter Pan" was delightfully presented by the Shanghai Public School for Girls yesterday afternoon at the Olympic Theater, the audience being composed almost entirely of enthusiastic and excited children.

All those who took part gave a fine interpretation of the various fanciful parts of "Peter Pan." The title role was portrayed by Dorothy Pearson, who was extremely clever in the rendition of her lines and very graceful in the half-dance, half-skip steps that Peter Pan is always taking. Emily Simons, who played the part of "Wendy," and whose voice has a clear, bell-like timbre, sang her songs beautifully. The costumes used in the dance of the fairies were unusually dainty, and the dance itself was very well done. Inez Cock, the little premiere danseuse, danced an intricate and difficult dance splendidly.

Another matinee of "Peter Pan" will be given on Thursday and an evening performance Monday. The play is for the benefit of the United Services Associations and local charities. The cast:

Mrs. Darling ..Mrs. R. F. C. Master
Mr. Darling .....Mr. Edwards
Wendy, John, Michael—Their Children—Emily Simons, Gladys Pearson, Oriel French.
Liza, the Servant ....Leonora Day
Nana, the Dog .....Sam Caccia

LOST BOYS

Peter Pan ..... Dorothy Pearson
Slightly ..... Edith Grant
Tootles ..... Sarita Remedios
Nibs ..... Lily Jenssen
Curly ..... Jessie Farquharson
1st Twin ..... Sarah Tuttleman
2nd Twin .....Gertrude Cohen

PIRATES

Captain Hook, the wickedest Pirate that ever lived..... Olivia Remedios
Smee, his Boatswain ..... Gladys Pote-Hunt
Starkey, 1st Lieutenant ..... Edna Cock
Ed. Teynte, Jukes, Bill, Cecco, Cookson, Mullins, Noodler, Skylights, Long Tom—The Pirate Crew—Gwen, Rowland, Gladys Netherton, Juliet Soloman, B. Lawrie Smith, Harry Landow, Fred Wilde, Patrick Madar, Tony Remedios, Archie Reid.
The Crocodile ....Julio Remedios

FAIRIES

Inez Cock, Principal Dancer
Olga Jenssen, Emily Tuttleman, Dolly Johansson, Bella Farquharson, Janey Veir Margaret Davey, Iris Hunter, Lancie Wade.

Dance entirely arranged by the children under Edna Cock.

BROWNIES

Rosy Litvak, Hercy Remedios Lilie Myers, Ida Vizenzinovitch, Luboff Strok, Getta Strok, Jean Raeburn, Glacia Remedios.

INDIANS

Tiger Lily, Leda Cantorovitch
Violent Levis, Winifred Levis, Reva Cohen, Ivy Field, Edith Belyea, Kitty Petigura, Lily Weinberg, Leda Diercks, Geraldine Remedios.

Kaifeng Druggist Blackmailed Out Of $500 By Police

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Kaifeng, Honan, January 8.—The newly organised Anti-Opium League of Kaifeng will find plenty to do if the following true incident is an index.

A prominent druggist of Kaifeng was recently trapped by a wily scheme planned and executed by a detective in league with a police officer. The police sent to the drug-store for some medicine but when it came stated it was not right and demanded that the druggist come at night and explain the mistake. When at the police-office he was turned over to a detective to be kept at his house all night. On arriving at the detective's home he was told that he was charged with selling opium and a bribe of $3,000 was demanded as "hush money." Threatened with being reported to officials and having no friend to help him at night, the druggist got the amount down to $500 which he promptly paid to get his freedom. The matter is being investigated but evidently Justice is hard put to it.

It is believed that a large traffic in opium is being carried on in and near Kaifeng. Surely there is much to be done to right matters. If this is the kind of justice in the capital of the province, what can be expected in the outlying districts?

JESSFIELD ROAD FIRE

Members of the Sinza division of the fire brigade were obliged in the course of a struggle to extinguish a blaze at 19 Jessfield Road last night to lay aside their fire fighting tools and substitute farming implements for them. This became necessary when the fire was carried to a huge pile of straw. The blaze started in a Chinese store facing the roadway and here it was speedily extinguished, but the blazing straw stack called for a period of agricultural toil before it was conquered.

One Hundred Million To Welfare And Education

(*Kokusai Direct*)

New York, Dec. 26.—Rockefeller's Christmas gift to the welfare and education of mankind was the largest single benefaction ever recorded, being twenty million sterling.

Nanking Lady Will Direct China Drive For Smith College

Mrs. Claude Thompson Is Named Chairman Of Campaign Saturday, Jan. 17

New York, December 5.—Mrs. Claude Thompson, of Nanking, president of the Smith College Club of China, has been asked by the general committee in charge of raising a $4,000,000 fund for Smith College at Northampton, Mass., U.S.A., to act as chairman of the Smith alumnae in China and to be responsible for the raising of the quota which will be assigned to the South alumnae in China.

The trustees and alumnae of Smith College recently held a conference at Northampton, to investigate the needs of the college and to decide upon the amount needed to meet these needs. They realised that $4,000,000 must be secured to pay the professors and teachers a living wage, to solve the present housing problem and to make improvements and alterations in the college buildings.

Additional buildings on the campus will not only provide for the large proportion of students now unable to find accommodations on the college grounds, but also furnish a revenue to aid considerably in bringing about a fifty percent salary increase.

DRIVE STARTS SOON

There are approximately thirty Smith alumnae in China, forming an enthusiastic group which Mrs. Claude Thompson of the University of Nanking will direct in the campaign which begins January 17.

The daughters of Smith College are scattered throughout distant lands as well as in the United States. Alumnae in Ceylon, Egypt, England, France, Germany, Holland, Japan, Italy, India, Korea, Samoa, Spain, South Africa and Turkey are all taking an active part in the $4,000,000 campaign for their alma mater.

The alumnae of China have asked for a charter. Twelve of them assembled in Kuling, China, last summer and formed the Smith College Club of China, whose purpose is two-fold—to make it possible for the members to keep in touch with each other, and to enable the members to be of real service to Smith College.

To Smith College the alumnae of China bear a special interest through their connection with Ginling College at Nanking, "one of the three union Christian colleges opened in the Orient within the past four years by far-sighted, educated women of the Occident." Two of the daughters of Smith are members of the Ginling faculty and her student body is a generous contributing to the support of Ginling College.

GRANDSTAND SEATS OFFERED IN OHIO FOR END OF WORLD

(*Nichi Nichi*)

New York, December 18.—Professor Albert Holt, a meteorologist of San Francisco, prophesied that the world would come to an end at noon of the 17th instant. That particular day passed, however, without any incident.

In this connection various wild rumors were circulated and several papers of today's issue printed laughable and absurd stories. For instance, a merchant of New York opened the safe, pocketed $200 and started on a round of pleasure to spend the last day of the world.

Rustics in Ohio paid $15 each for seats in a stand which was specially provided by a gang of depraved persons for the purpose of collecting money from any among the terror-stricken people who might like to "witness the end of the world from a safe eminence."

A number of miners in Oklahoma refused to work in the mines that day and in Indianapolis several persons mistook a locomotive whistle for a signal of the destruction of the world and rushed into the church where to await their fate quietly.

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77 ROUTE VALLON

DR. J.W. GOUCHER SPEAKER TODAY AT SONG SERVICE

Dr. John W. Goucher, for more than 25 years head of Woman's College, now Goucher College, Baltimore, will be the speaker at the American Song Service this afternoon in the Palace hotel in place of Dean A. J. Walker. The latter was yesterday indisposed and asked to be relieved of the engagement.

Dr. Goucher is one of the most famous as well as one of the wealthiest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the World Continuation committee which met in Edinburgh a few years ago, has long been a member of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions and is a director of the West China University, Chengtu, Szechuen.

When he retired as president of Woman's College, Baltimore, a few years ago, so great had been his service and gifts to the school that the name of the institution was changed in his honor.

This is his sixth trip to China. Accompanied by his daughter, Miss Eleanor Goucher, they recently visited another daughter, Miss Elizabeth Goucher, who is a member of the faculty of Ginling College, Nanking. Dr. Goucher's present visit to China is in connection with an investigation of the educational situation.

British Cotton Men Meet In Manchester

Measures To Increase Output From Within Empire Are Being Considered

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 8.—A conference of representatives of Lancashire Chambers of Commerce and employers and operatives organisations has been held in Manchester to consider the question of the best methods of increasing cotton growing within the Empire in view of America's probable inability to supply England's future demands.

Sir William Barton moved a resolution urging the Government to take immediate steps to advance by every means cotton growing within the Empire. He expressed the view that Mesopotamia was the most hopeful spot for Lancashire's future supplies.

Indian Congress Demands Removal Of General Dyer

(*Reuter's Service*)

Amritsar, December 30.—The Indian National Congress unanimously passed a resolution demanding in view of the revelations of the evidence given before the Hunter Commission, that General Dyer should be removed from his command, and also in view of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's endorsement of the firing on the crowd at Jallianwala Bach and "his brutal treatment" of the Punjabis, the British Government should be requested to relieve him of his duties as member of the Esher Committee "as a preliminary to legal proceedings."

Four Burglars Enter Office On The Bund

Four enterprising Chinese burglars smashed windows and doors of the commercial establishment of Mr. H. O. Anderson in the old German Bank building, 14 The Bund early today and from the stock stored there they accumulated about a hundred and fifty raincoats, which they retained for a brief space.

On their entrance they bound and gagged a coolie youth who was asleep in the place. They had done up their plunder in neat parcels when a second coolie of unquestioned lung power interrupted them. It was his outcries that attracted Police Sergeant Pilbeam and two Chinese policemen before whose approach the quartet fled over a rear wall and into the tennis grounds of the Russian bank. When the police officers searched these grounds, one of the four was found beneath a hedge of bushes. The bundles of raincoats were found in the Anderson office where they had been abandoned.

Hongkong Committee To Study Questions

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Hongkong, Jan. 10.—The Gazette announces the appointment of two committees, the first to consider and report on the question of making provision for the protection of life and property at the harbor during typhoon weather, and the second to enquire into and report on the question of the development of the economic resources of Hongkong.

NORMAL SCHOOL IS DEDICATED

Interesting Ceremonies Mark Occupation Of New Y.W.C.A. Buildings

New buildings of the Y. W. C. A. Normal School of Physical Education at 37 Kinchow Road were dedicated with appropriate services yesterday afternoon. The dedication ceremonies marked a progressive step of the utmost importance to the school which for four years has been in inadequate quarters on Quinsan Road. The new buildings, presented to the school by the National Board of the Y.W.C.A. in the United States, are roomy and convenient and are set in beautiful and healthful surroundings.

Following the doxology and invocation an address was delivered by Mrs. D. Y. Liu, former head of the school. After a song by the students Miss Ellen Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, delivered an address. Then came the service of dedication, presided over by Mrs. H. C. Mei. Miss Grace Coppock, representing the Y.M.C.A. national board in America, made the presentation and acceptance was by Mrs. T. B. Wei.

At the conclusion of the dedication ceremonies tea was served and the visitors were allowed to inspect the buildings.

The day's events were closed with a short program by the students.

Mr. N. T. Yang, representing the commissioner of foreign affairs, was among the guests present at the ceremonies.

Shanghai College Notes

The lockers sent by Col. Haskell for the Haskell Gymnasium have arrived and have been set up. There are 420 steel locker boxes 12 x 12, 126 steel lockers 12 x 30 and 20 lockers 12 x 42 for the faculty locker room. They are all of steel, and were purchased of the Narragansett Machine Co. of Providence, Rhode Island. This equips the Haskell Gymnasium with the best lockers available.

* * *

Dr. Huntly, who is on furlough, has cabled that an anonymous donor has given funds to erect a duplicate of Evanston Hall. This building is the most costly building on the campus and has just been completed. On its completion it was immediately filled with students, so that the College could not receive any more students until more accommodation was built. This new gift makes it possible for the institution to go on growing.

The institution also has $60,000 with which to erect a science building as well as $18,000 left as a legacy with which to erect dwellings and put in a water plant.

* * *

President F. W. White attended the dedication last Friday of the chapel at Yates Academy, Soochow. This building was a magnificent old Chinese guest hall that was re-erected and makes a very appropriate chapel seating 600 people. Yates Academy now has a splendid plant including administration, chapel, dormitories, library, gymnasium and dining hall.

* * *

The conference of representatives of the Federation of Women's Board of North America which met in Shanghai last week passed a recommendation that co-education be begun in Shanghai College.

* * *

This report was prepared by the commission on collegiate education for women of which President Ellen F. Pendleton of Wellesley was chairman. The conference included a large number of educated Chinese women and is therefore significant of their ideas on the co-education of the sexes.

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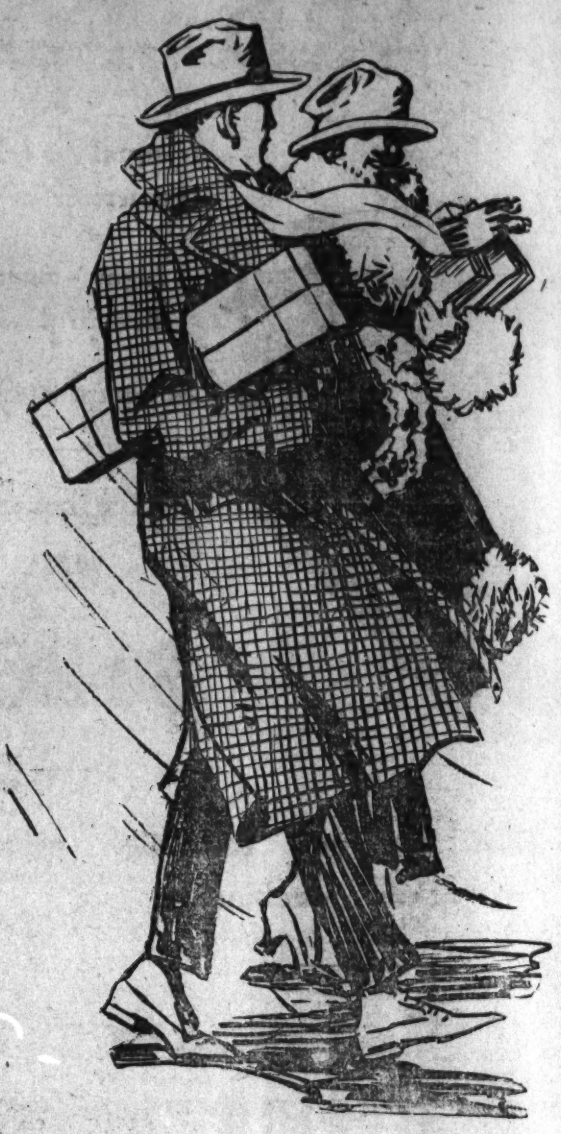

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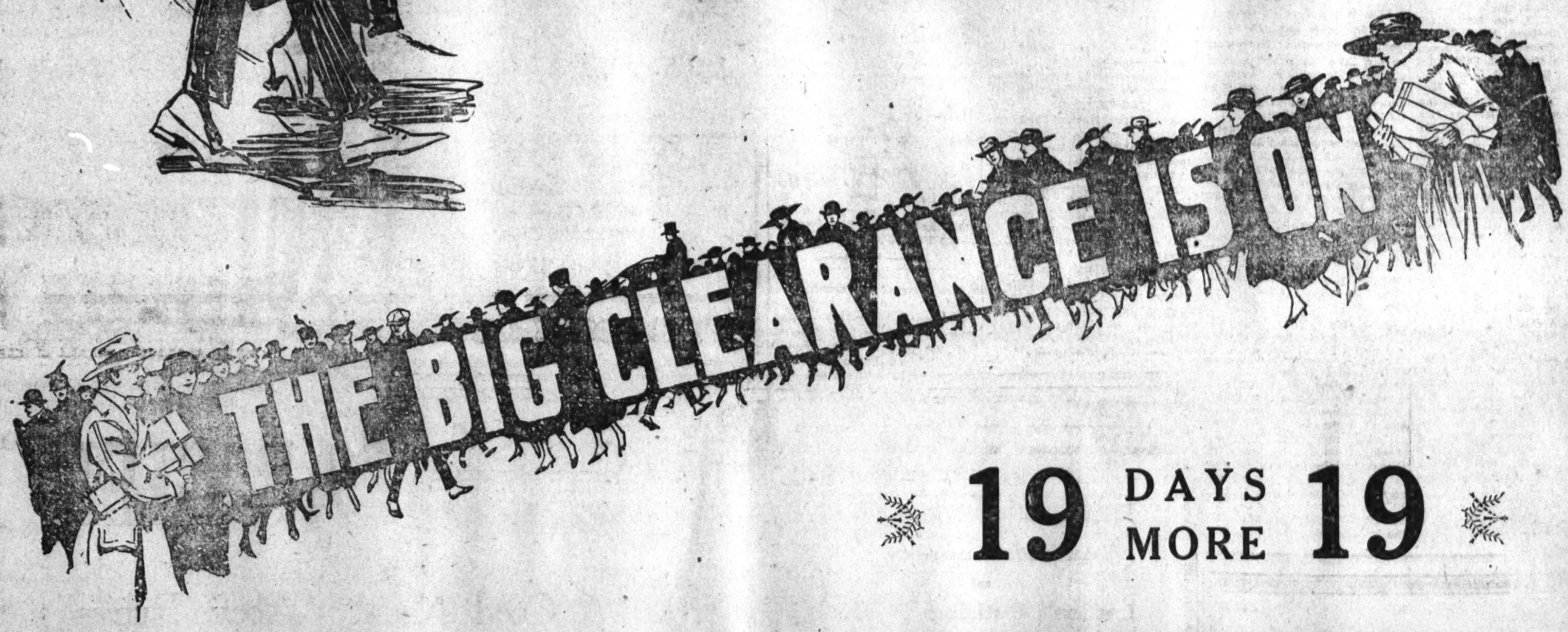

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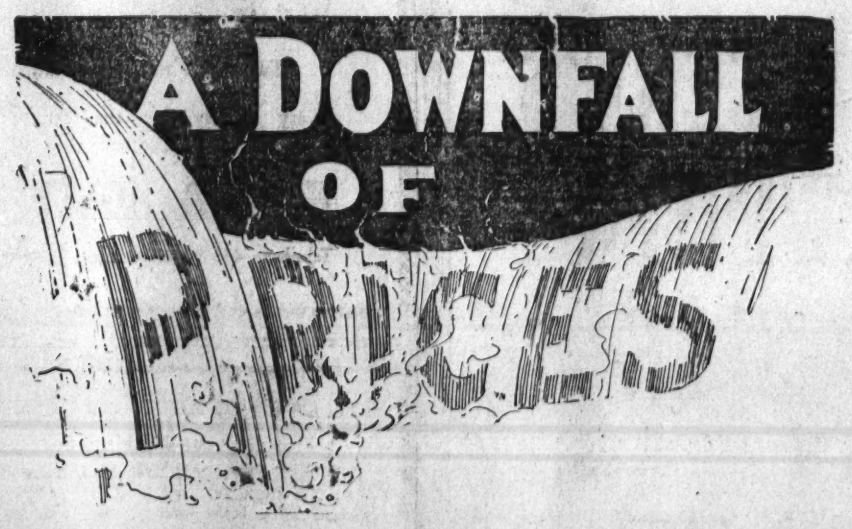

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RAIL CONFERENCE IS ON IN BRITAIN

Believed Government's Offer Will Be Referred Back To Negotiating Committee

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 8.—There are indications that the railwaymen's conference may be prolonged possibly until January 11. It is now regarded as practically certain that the Government's offer will be referred back to the railwaymen's negotiating committee with instructions to re-open negotiations with the Government.

Meanwhile the Miners Federation executive is sitting in London considering the question of a new wage demand by the miners, in consequence of the great profits made by the mineowners on exported coal.

Note: The report of the opening of the railwaymen's conference has not yet been received.

Passengers Departure

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. C. Bailey, Miss V. Costa, Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Heisler, Mrs. Tanabe, Mrs. Sakurai and child, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshida, Mr. and Mrs. Ogawa, Messrs. P. L. Smith, Hatano, Fujino, Matsuyama, Sakagawa, Akima, Mita, Toyoda, Nakamura, Iguchi, Suzuki, Murakami, Takahashi, Shigefuji, Toradani, Sawayama, Matsumoto, Shimizu, Fujimoto, Sugi, Nakagawa, Miyazaki.

Per P. and O. s.s. Dunera for Hongkong: Mrs. C. M. da Rosa and 2 infants, Miss A. and Master M. da Rosa, Mr. J. J. and Mrs. Steep, Lieut. W. C. Marsh, Mr. A. M. Namazee; for Colombo: Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Pearce, Miss H. B. Calder; for Singapore: Mr. Mr. F. G. and Mrs. Livingstone, Messrs. W. J. MacErlane, S. D. Day, R. R. Valentine, H. M. Rogers; for Bombay: Mrs. F. Vicrajee, Mr. R. M. and Mrs. McNabb Misses R. Edwards, E. Newberry, D. Earle, Mrs. C. J. Hall, Messrs. Klein, Broomfield, L. M. Reytagh and 2 children, R. Sinah.

Per C.M. s.s. Nanking for Hongkong: Mrs. R. E. Lewis, Mrs. Ho Wing-ching, Mrs. Wu Ting-fang and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ickerton, Dr. C. W. Wang, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Irwine, Miss M. Jepson, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hekking, Mr. and Mrs. Li Yuk-tong and child, Mrs. R. B. Mauchan, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. M. Edkins and infant, Capt. Nelson, Miss Friedmann, Mr. and Mrs. Cahn Wei-shing, Messrs. Ho Wing-yuen, Chan Chih-man, C. C. Zeveryn, Woo Lien-fai, S. F. Wong, Chang Koo-yung, W.K. Wo, W. T. Nolting, F. H. Nesmith, A. E. Burns, Lai Chueng-jing, Chin Tze-chew, Chan Hong-cheun, R. B. Jepson, Lee Shuk-kwan, Kong Sook-wing, M. McGavin, Chang Mo-him, G. W. Chandler, E. P. Boode, Lee Chung-chong, D. M. Kable, O. Morend, Henry Schneider, T. L. Jackson, Lee Wa-ying, D. Firdlay, Li Fakwi Cheung Yut-shen.

Breaks Family Traditions To Go On Stage

Miss Warda Howard, Leading Lady With The Denniston Players

BY DOMINO

Miss Warda Howard claims to be a California girl and as she went to that state when she was only a little tot of seven years old, she may well be allowed her claim. But it was New York that had the honor of giving her the first bit of sunlight.

Over numerous cups of tea—and Miss Howard takes her's neat, and that does not mean anything else but tea—she talked about plays and players; and every now and then I was able to get her to wander off the subject and say a trifle about herself.

Miss Warda Howard has something about her which is above mere beauty. She has that indefinable something called charm and when this is added to good looks, there is no surprise that she has always been on the very best terms with her audiences.

She broke every family tradition to go upon the stage. Her father was professor of languages at the University of California many years and it was while she was a student there that the desire for the acting profession took hold upon her. She was a third year student when she was chosen to take a prominent part in the college farce and she did so well in it that when it came to the big production on "Football Night," she was asked to take the lead, in spite of the fact that previously all the parts had been taken by men.

She did not say so, but I fancy that the taste of the California boys was so good that they simply worshipped her. I don't mind confessing that she warmed a crusty old heart like mine.

GETS HER CHANCE

After Miss Howard had graduated she was not able to satisfy her ambitions at once, so she took to writing, and short stories and little bits of verse brought her in pocket money enough to buy herself candy. But her chance was not long in coming. A visiting company conceived the idea of asking some of the University students to help them out in small parts, and Miss Howard got one of them. Her portrayal did not make the stars green but it gave her confidence to burn her boats and take an engagement in Portland, Oregon. She stayed there for two years and in stock got all her experience.

Since that time she has been traveling all over the States and with the exception of New Orleans she has played lead in every big city in the U.S.A. Her wanderlust also took her to Canada and as far north as Nome, Alaska.

Miss Warda Howard has played on Broadway but she is not enthusiastic with either the plays or the houses she encountered there. She does not like playing the same part night after night for weeks on end.

HAS TEMPERAMENT

It is easy to see that the young player I was interviewing has any amount of temperament. The way she spoke of her parts was very like the way the mother speaks of her pet children. Like all women she adores dress, and she takes infinite trouble to costume each of her portraits with the garments that suit them. And she always likes them to look very, very smart.

She prefers comedy to tragedy both in life and on the stage. Her favorite piece in the present repertoire is "Nightie Night" because everything is so jolly. She gets her great part in "The Third Degree." May you have a very pleasant season in Shanghai and like the local audiences as well as they are sure to like you, Miss Warda Howard.

Saturday Club Invites Ladies To Take Tiffin

Members And Guests To Hear Wellesley Head Tomorrow At Carlton

Tuesday's meeting of The Saturday Club, to be held at the Carlton Cafe, will be open to ladies and other friends of members. It is suggested by Secretary George A. Fitch that members make a particular effort to bring guests to this meeting, preferably of a different nationality.

Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, and Dr. Gertrude Walker, dean of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, will be the speakers at the meeting. Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Censul-General for the United States, will preside.

Allenby Is On Way To Sudan From Cairo

(Reuter's Service)

Cairo, January 6.—Field Marshal Lord Allenby leaves for the Sudan today, via the Red Sea. He will meet King Hussein of the Hedjaz, at Jeddah.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Count and Countess and Miss Ahlefeldt, Dr. E. Jones.

Per I-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow: Mr. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs Whitley; from Chinkiang: Mr. and Mrs. Bragg.

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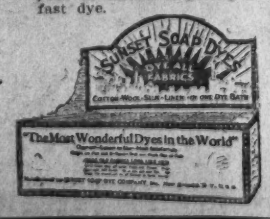

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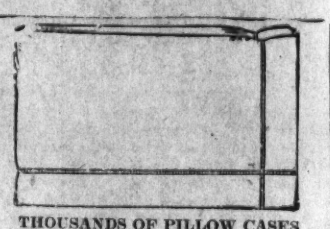
72×108	,,	15.00	11.50 ,,
70× 90	,,	14.50	11.50 ,,



THOUSANDS OF PILLOW CASES

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES

Size ins.	Usual	Sale
17×28	75 cts. each	60 cts. each
20×28	85 cts. each	65 cts. each
20×30	85 cts. each	65 cts.. each
20×30	$1.00 each	80 cts. each
18×30	$1.25 each	$1.00 each
19×29	1.50 each	1.25 each
20×30	2.00 each	1.50 each
19×29	1.25 each	1.00 each
20×36	Plain Linen P. Case 2.00 each	1.75 each
18×29	Plain Cotton P. Case 85 cts.	75 cts. each

Bolster Case Size Bed Size double reel at half prices.

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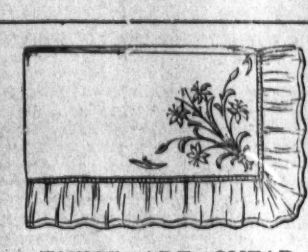
The "Arctic"	80×94 inches	Usually $24.00	Sale $19.50
The "Nansen"	78×90 inches	,, 26.00	,, 22.50
The "Nansen"	86×100 inches	,, 37.50	,, 29.50
The "Imperial"	60×80 inches	,, 65.00	,, 40.00
The "Imperial"	70×90 inches	,, 90.00	,, 62.00

FAWN COLORED.

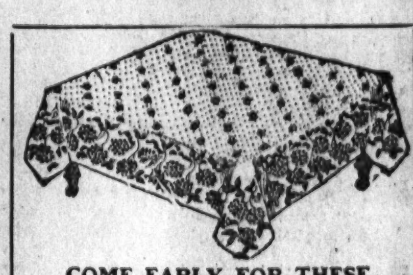
The "Connaught"	60×80 inches	Usually $175.00	Sale $14.50
The "Horace"	60×80 inches	,, 21.50	,, 16.50
The "Guards"	Rug 54×72 inc.	,, 10.50	,, 8.50
The "Guards"	Rug. 58×72 ins.	,, 12.50	,, 9.75



THESE ARE CHEAP

FRILLED PILLOW CASES

Size ins.	Usual	Sale
19×30	85 cts. each	60 cts. each
18×29	$1.00 ,,	80 ,,
19×29	1.00 ,,	80 ,,
19×29	1.50 ,,	$1.25 ,,
17½×27	Embroidered 75 cts.	Sale Price 50 cts. each
18×28	Embroidered 85 cts.	each Sale Price 50 cts. each
19×28	3 Row He. Stitching 100	Sale Price 85 cts. each



COME EARLY FOR THESE

Mercerised Damask's Table Cloths

Size		Usual	Sale
56×56	inches	$2.50	$2.25 each
58×78	,,	3.50	2.75 ,,
63×63	,,	3.50	2.75 ,,
58×78	,,	4.75	3.50 ,,
63×80	,,	4.50	3.50 ,,
58×95	,,	4.00	3.00 ,,
63×95	,,	5.50	4.00 ,,

NAPKINS.

19×19	inches	$3.75	$2.75 per doz.
23×23	,,	5.90	3.75 ,,

Big Values

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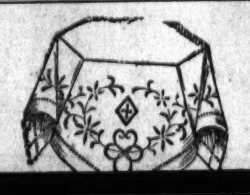

When Premier Clemenceau Turns To Novel-Writing

(*New York Tribune*)

Premier Clemenceau, ruler of France, has written a novel which has just been translated into English and published in this country. Throughout the long course of his political life, the man to whom France turned in her hour of desperation has always, of course, been closely identified with a career of letters. Half a dozen papers, mostly of his own establishment and editorship, have served as his vehicles. Through them, in office and out of office, with a pen like a battleaxe, he has ceaselessly laid about him at his enemies—at clericals and "weak governments" and pacifists. Through them he has adumbrated the canons of his own faith.

Carefully edited and in part rewritten, the pick of his letters have been issued in France in book form. At least one of these volumes, "Le Grand Pan," containing the Tiger's elaboration of his personal philosophy of life, his personal reading of the large riddle of things, has been placed upon the shelf of permanent things in French literature—a volume that, like the philosophical works of Balfour, wins its way without respect to the political glamor of its author, by the sheer spell of its own power.

A number of trenchant short stories, struck off amid the intervals of journalism and the hurly-burly of politics, also stand to Clemenceau's credit. The present volume, though, published in Paris under title of "Les Plus Forts" and now brought out by Doubleday, Page here as "The Strongest," represents his one adventure into the field of the novelist.

It was written at white heat during the thick of the Dreyfus affair, when Clemenceau, shoulder to shoulder with Zola, was fighting at once for the honor of a man and the honor of a nation. To suppose, though, that this "dates" it in any limited sense is to underestimate the task Clemenceau set himself. What he has here undertaken is nothing less than an interpretation of the entire scene of the "industrial age," and, as a number of recent reviewers have emphasised, the timeliness of it all, its pertinence to the problems at this moment before the world, could hardly be greater had it been written at Versailles between the sessions of the peace conference.

In a quite special way, too, it is regarded as more strictly personal than any other of Clemenceau's books. In France journalism is given somewhat more latitude than it is here; but even French journalism has its libel laws and restrictions. Working within these, Georges Clemenceau, for all his fearlessness, found there were things he wanted to say that he could not say—personal things, truths of background and perspective and motivation which he felt in his heart to be the essential truths, but which would not always be so related as to satisfy the requirements of courts of law. And so Clemenceau wrote this novel—in an effort to present in its fullness his vision of the forces molding the present-day world.

BACKGROUND

The very first paragraph etches the background out of which the struggle is to emerge:

"Henri Lespastre, Marquis de Puymaufray"—thus the story begins—"led the great rout of the last years of the Second Empire brilliantly. His duels, his adventures in gallantry, made him famous at Longchamps, in the chateaux, at the theaters. They were very jolly days, as one of the heroes of the occasion said, and Henri de Puymaufray was at the height of the carnival of folly. When the outraged virtue of the sentimental Germans broke up the carnival with shell fire Henri de Puymaufray went to the front as dashingly as to a rendezvous, returned with his arm in a sling, and refused to be consoled. He said that his generation had done too much evil to take pride in the common courage of resisting the invader.

"'Of course I am a hero,' he replied whenever people tried to flatter him, 'but I am a hero of a defeat. Ribbons and pieces in the paper, and the whole parade that goes with them will not console me for my country's loss—for which we are to blame. What is the slash of a bayonet compared with other wounds that will never close over?'

"They thought him queer. 'The war struck home to him,' said his friends. And since he was ruined, in any case, and had retired to what was left of his estate, they decided that he had gone under."

He did not, though, "go under." In the quiet of his country place, suddenly he refound interest in some of the real values of life through the wife of a neighbor of his, Domini Harle.

"Black hair en brosse, a stiff beard outlining the harsh features, jerky gestures, vibrant voice"—that is Harle as Clemenceau introduces him, "the master of a fierce poetry of action."

THE VICTIM

The wife of this man is the victim of her husband's insatiate ambitions.

"'What did I want from marriage?' Harle says to Puymaufray on one occasion. What every one wants, eh?—to better myself personally. And what did I get? I'm worse off, because of these eternal fetters on my work. I admit that that isn't entirely my wife's fault, and I have too much breeding to reproach her continually for her father's ruin and the hardly honorable failure to live up to agreements signed before a notary. But after all, what am I but the commander of an industrial army, risking my life and my honor on the field of combat? Here I am in the thick of it, compelled to make quick decisions, to do things irrevocably. How can I remain master of my faculties and calm my jumpy nerves when, right at the crisis, the decisive forces slip away from their appointed place? If I could suppress a cry, a rough gesture, at that moment, I would be an angel perhaps, but not the captain of industry I am proud to be.'"

The rigors of partnership with this implacable man sadden and wear down her whom the world knows as Mme. Harle. At length, after having given birth to a daughter, Claudia, her own life gradually slips from her. With her dying breath she commends the child to the protection of Puymaufray, its godfather. From this point on the book is the chronicle of the struggle between the two men, Puymaufray and Harle, for the soul of the developing girl.

To her Puymaufray brings the faith and tradition of the ancient France—the faith mellowed by experience afield and strengthened through its reaffirmation. He brings the call of service and ideals. Against this, Harle, rich owner of a huge paper factory, aligned with the great ones of society, with "the strongest," ranges all the blandishments of the world that glitters and dances and is gay without pity.

"Claudia," says Clemenceau, "was only one card in his hand, and not the lowest. She was the bait for the aristocratic marriage which was to crown his life of labor. Harle wanted to prepare everything for this high future, to arrange everything in her spirit, and every detail of her education was planned by him for his purposes.

"He had to discuss his ambitions, and made Henri his confidant, twisting the dagger by endless observations in which the child appeared only as a tool for his own greatness. In vain Henri protested that the child had a will of her own, a personality.

"'I am considering that,' answered the manufacturer. 'You will see whether I can work human pulp as well as paper pulp.'"

Yet for all this he desires her happiness. It is a mode of life to which Harle's allegiance is given, a system of conduct into which he would induct Claudia "for her own good." In order that this system may triumph, he is willing to go to any lengths of lavishness and indulgence.

TRANSITION

At first the gentleness of Puymaufray inclines the girl toward him. But gradually, subtly, the force of the manufacturer's code begins to leave its impress on her. Here is one little picture from the early period of the transition. Puymaufray has ridden over to the Harle home. He finds Claudia just leaving the house.

"'Good morning, uncle,' cried a gay voice from the steps. 'I was just having them hitch up the pony to come and have lunch with you.'

"'The old folk are getting ahead of the young nowadays,' he answered, laughing, softening the reproach with a huge kiss.

"'Papa is at the factory and doesn't want to be disturbed. Suppose we go down to St. Aubin. We've got two hours ahead of us.'

"'Let's, I'm ready.'

"Claudia was charming in her little fur toque; a blue jacket and a straight skirt set off her adolescent figure, and had it not been for the excessively Parisian face, she would have seemed charmingly young and quietly elegant.

"'What are we going to do at St. Aubin?' said Henri, after vainly trying to reconcile himself to something harsh in Claudia's youthful face.

"'We're going to see a farmer's boy who had his fingers cut off in a saw-mill yesterday.'

"'I suppose he's had everything done for him already?'

"'Oh, I'm sure papa's looked after everything. These people would not lack for anything. They are very pious.'

"'And if they weren't pious?'

"'Then they'd only get what the law allows. Papa wants every one to go to church.'

"'And what do you think of all that?'

"'Oh, me? I'd go to see them of my own accord just as I'm going today, because they're in trouble. However, I understand papa. People need religion.'

"'His religion, exactly?'

"'Oh, his! He does his duty. That's enough. We don't ask more of any one.'"

PARIS

After a time Harle takes the girl up to Paris. He installs her in a magnificent hotel. He surrounds her with the wealth and fashion and power of "the world." It is here that Clemenceau registers some of his most telling thrusts. Financiers, politicians, women of the drawing room and of the intrigues of Paris thread their way in and out, dazzling, through the story's pattern. With swift little jabs the Tiger scores them off. Meanwhile the love affairs of Claudia begin to stir into motion, and out of the crush of folk seething about her the Comtesse de Fourchamp disengages herself to become the girl's mentor.

A hard, glittering woman of the world, this lady, with one eye on Puymaufray and his estate and the other on Harle and his millions, has no difficulty in entrenching herself in the confidence of the girl from the provinces. Does Puymaufray protest at the recklessness with which Claudia abandons herself to the excesses of Parisian fashions?

"'You must understand that all these things are just talk with him,' the Comtesse is there to assure her. 'Only another way of regretting his youth. He would be desolate if you obeyed him, and would demand a bit of gayety at once. When he comes in, presently, we'll tell him he's too late—that your frocks have been sent down to the sewing room. And then we'll district his attention with all those things that M. Deschars is sending over.'

"'Yes. But when he sees'——

"'That's easy enough. You'll say: "Look, uncle, see how I yielded to your wishes. I have stripped off everything that could shock your Empire taste." He'll laugh—and believe that you really have sacrificed a lot for him, so he'll pass the rest.'

"'Is that what you meant when you told Juliette to scale up the color scheme?'

"'Exactly!'"

AN OFFER

Yet this woman, as she sees Puymaufray driven into more and more grave desperation by Claudia's increasing surrender to the seductions of the social world, is capable of offering after her fashion to tip the scales in his favor.

"'I am desolate to see you so unhappy under your forced gayety, my dear marquis,' she says to him one afternoon. 'My friendship is very clairvoyant and I easily guess what you don't tell me. If you are displeased by my indiscretion I will stop. However, I would be really glad to contribute, if I could, to easing your troubles. Perhaps you have always thought I was your enemy—at bottom. I mean, disposed to oppose your ideas about the happiness of those who are dear to you. I want you to think better of me. That's the reason I am taking the trouble of speaking to you openly.'

"Henri heard her out, silent with amazement at seeing all the reserve and prudence end in this outbreak of confidence.

"'But I am not unhappy, dear madame, I assure you,' he said with an effort.

"'Ah! You oughtn't to answer that way to my offer of friendship—the most honest and most disinterested, I swear. Well, then, I must stop there, since you wish it. I shall be sorry, because it seems to me I could have helped you.'

"'But I beg you to speak, madame,' said Henri, disconcerted by a vague ray of hope in the darkness.

"'It's different if you demand it. Come, surely you don't believe I was the only one who didn't see your immense affection for your exquisite little niece. You saw her born, her father is your most intimate friend, her mother asked you to watch over her when she was dying. You promised. Claudia is the only love and the sole thought of one who has paid, I fear, for an excess of wild life by an excess of solitude.'

"'You have put it very well. You are not the only one that knows.'

"'Well. I can only draw one conclusion from this story, which is altogether to your advantage; and I am not afraid of a denial.'

"'Yes?'

"'In one word the supreme trial has come. The marriage day is at hand. It's the greatest risk a woman can run. We have only a choice of miseries—jealous tyranny or the insult of indifference; uncertainty, polite or brutal desertion; disillusions; weariness with a chain which we must drag along; despair; hatred; and for the climax the temptation of a secret revenge. That is the destiny to which the banal words of the priest too often open the doors for us.'

"'There is also love,' said Puymaufray with a smile.

"'Yes. That's the bait with which we are caught. However, none of us know what we are doing on the day we marry. It's a mad party played by the blind, with unhappiness as the stake. You speak of happy chances. You know how rare they are, and that is what makes you so bitterly anxious for the child you love. Am I right?'

"'Yes.'

INEVITABLE

"'At last we are agreed. Of course I guessed your feelings. What follows is inevitable. M. Harle is an excellent man, but he is absorbed in his business and he is satisfied if his child, whom he adores, is enjoying the present. She—well, she gathers roses while she may. That's what we all did at her age. And you're afraid of boring her with your sermons, although she loves you tenderly. Didn't it ever occur to you that it would be a good idea to call in the aid of a friend?'

"Puymaufray made a gesture void of definite meaning.

"You remember that it was I who asked you to come to Paris. I know you would have come of your own accord because Harle's situation inevitably sacrifices his daughter to the calculations of our sad world. You couldn't have allowed her to face such risks while you were away. At any rate, I gave you the necessary pretext for coming. Would I have done that had I been opposed to you?"

"'I never thought you were.'

"'I would like to believe that. Be that as it may, I have spoken too frankly to stop now. I must go on to the end. The candidates are showing themselves. How often have I been asked to drop a favorable world! You'll guess without my telling you. I love the child too well, and even before I knew you I had too much respect for those who had rights over her. In such a serious business I would not risk a thoughtless world. However, Claudia is fully conscious of her awakening ambitions, most of which, to tell the truth, are not of the noblest. Just exactly what is she thinking, and what is she feeling? She tell us freely because it's much trouble to be clear to self. Like you, I am figuri her natural goodness. But does she knew about life how could she tell truth falsehood? She has a fortun she is beautiful. What can her? Social position? Pe or the satisfaction of a pe sentiment . . . and yo figure the chances from you remark: 'There is also lov

"'All this is very well t cut, madame. But what c do?'

"'Very little, to tell the But who knows? Perhap very little can swing the ba If it comes at the critica ment, of which a woman best judge—a word may cisive.'

"'Dear lady,' said Henri knew his danger all too wel are showing that you are friend of my little girl, grateful to you for want guide Claudia with your Perhaps the event you sp is not so close as you think'

"'My dear marquis, y losing all your skill at diplo I never speak inopport And since you appreciat frankness I will go on, t merit in your eyes. The n of your feeling has inspi me the most lively sympath the first day, and, let me a sincerest affection. You kn very little indeed if you jud by the foolish gossip of Pa am a very honest woman when I give my hand I do back on it.'

"She held out her hand open, a hand too long, too worked over, composed l work of art, sparkling with (unknown to her ancestor suggesting any thing but ty). Henri started to kiss

SHAKE!

"'No, no,' said the cou turning her palm upward. must first shake hands strength' of it. Afterwa shall see. Do we shake?'

"'Shake,' said Puymau with more courtesy than e lasm.

"'Good. I am done wi speech. We are friends,

(Continued on Page 11)

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When Premier Clemenceau Turns To Novel-Writing

(Continued from Page 10)

friends. You can count on me. Together we shall be able to defend Claudia. Our alliance gives me a precious duty. And who knows? Later—when you get to know me better; when you learn how much I, the woman of the world, am detached from the world; and when you see how I can repay your confidence with the absolute loyalty of my heart'

"She had lowered her eyes to accentuate the equivocation. When she raised them again she could not suppress a movement of terror at the sight of Puymaufray, who had just begun to understand. At last the light had come! What then? Was it to this that the miserable creature was leading him? Marriage the price of Claudia's safety. She dared to propose it to him in cold blood? To give himself up as ransom for Claire's child? Not himself alone, but Claire with him—Claire herself, living in him, outraged, soiled by the odious contact. He had heard the infamous words, and yet he was there! He had not flung his contempt in her face!

"'A woman is between us,' thought the countess, trembling with rage. 'A woman who hates me.' Then, controlling herself with admirable poise, she went on:

"'Yes, my dear marquis, later—when you know me better, when you have put me to the test, when you are able to judge how much energy I can put into your service—you will remember, gratefully, I hope, our conversation of today.'

"'I shall not need to wait until then, madame,' answered Puymaufray with a breaking voice. 'Your affection for my goodchild is a guarantee that you wish for her happiness; and I dared to hope, even before, that a little of this friendship would be extended to me. You have assured me of it. I give you all my gratitude. I assure you that it is not lost on me.'

"'I am sure of it.'

"But when she was alone she asked herself:

"'Then who is between us? I must have become pretty stupid to let myself be mocked by this pitiable dreamer. After all, what's the difference? I offered peace. He chose war. He shall have war—to, the knife.'

"And Puymaufray, mad with rage, knew too well with what renewed ardor his enemies would press upon him. He felt a savage fury rise in him against all who stood between him and Claudia, and swore that he would spare nothing, even if he had to give his life for the child."

MONTPERRIER

But by now the tide is definitely pears, sees in Claudia precisely the qualifications he needs to abet his own career, and, in the frankest, most systematic manner possible, proceeds to pay her his court. Amid the preparations for a series of very smart tableaux vivants to be given for a charity, their "affair" develops with love admittedly a quite secondary consideration throughout. They represent two powers, these two young people—Montperrier political, Claudia financial; Montperrier social, Claudia, in a sense, personal. To join is good business. That is all.

While Puymaufray wrings his hands in impotent desperation on the side, Harle beams his approval upon the shape events are taking. She is, after all, his Claudia.

Simultaneously he has grouped about him the great interests of the hour and is preparing to launch a huge metropolitan newspaper for the dragooning of the masses' minds. The church, the Bourse, the world of patter-politics and fashion all alike smile upon him. His business grows and thrives. Far flung enterprises take form beneath his hand. He is "the strongest" — mighty, luxuriant, secure.

HIS PROPOSAL

The proposal of the young politician follows in due course next day:

"'Mademoiselle,' began Montperrier, very pale, 'my fate is in your hands. I can confess to you now that, apart from the questions of advantages—which we cannot pretend to ignore without hypocrisy—my admiration for your character and—may I add?—the effect of your beauty on me, prevent me from speaking as I should speak.'

"'I am very glad of that, monsieur. For it seems to me that we have room just now only for the eloquence of facts.'

"'However, you must believe that love'——

"'Quite. We have a lifetime in which to try to agree on that subject. I wanted this talk in order to make clear my conditions. We must not try to deceive each other. You love me, which is proper enough, and you do not displease me. When everything else is settled, that is enough. I would say that I propose to remain mistress of myself if that be compatible with marriage. At the least, I have resolved to protect everything I can from the possibility of eventual tyranny. That is why I wanted you to hear from my own lips today that my duties are to be measured exactly by yours. My father intends to grant you nothing in the settlement; and if he didn't want that, I would.'

"'I have given so many proofs of disinterested'——

"'I couldn't doubt them. I am speaking this way now, regretfully, in order to inform you fully of the state of my feelings, to which your resolutions for the future must bow.'

"'And I thank you for it, mademoiselle. Since we are speaking with equal frankness, would you not let me say that it might be advisable in our common interest to keep up the social authority necessary in my position—for me to be so placed that I would be protected against malicious remarks?'

"'Surely you don't think so.' You would be giving yourself over to all sorts of slanders that way. They would say that we had made a money bargain. No. You see in me a will not inferior to your own. That is a guaranty of the future. Have confidence in me. You have my complete social fidelity, as I have yours. That answers for everything. But I consent to let you try to make people love you, and I hope you won't do that.'

"'My only desire is to please you in everything.'

"Well, then, our fate is decided. If necessary I will remind you of the conditions of our agreement.'

"'It will not be necessary. I will keep the details fresh in my memory.'

"He advanced toward her with outstretched hand. She stopped him with a gesture and, putting aside the portiere, summoned her father.

"Then, under the tender eyes of the Comtesse de Fourchamps and the flamboyant ardor of M. Harle, burning with love, the two young people coldly sealed their pact with a gesture of the utmost propriety, each thinking of the ingenious calculation the triumph of their day, to be paid with avenging tomorrows.

"'I will hold him,' Claudia said to herself. 'He will be in my hands.'

"'I will have my revenge,' thought Montperrier, dully annoyed.

"'Be happy, my children,' exclaimed Harle, ravished by the eyes of the countess.

THE LAST TRUMP

For Puymaufray there remains one desperate trump to play, the revelation of the secret he has guarded in his heart throughout all the days of Claudia's life. At Harle's plant a strike has broken out, a strike which threatens the foundations of all the manufacturer has devoted his life to and built up. There have been disturbances, riots. Montperrier has hurried in trepidation to the Minister of the interior. Excited telegrams are shuttling back and forth. Harle is pacing agitatedly up and down in his study. It is at this juncture that Puymaufray goes to the mighty one, the "strong man," to face him with his secret.

And Harle turns with a snarl and defies him. Claudia draws herself up coldly by the manufacturer's side. At the same time comes word that Montperrier's entreaties have prevailed. Troops are on the way to the Harle plant to put down the strikers.

What is there left for Puymaufray? As the bark of the rifles that are to crush the industrial uprising sends its notices to the strikers' ranks, he descends the steps of the Harle mansion, and walks away—alone.

There is, of course, infinitely more, even of plot. Sandwiched in between the business deals and the social gatherings, there is the belated "love affair" of Harle and the Comtesse de Fourchamps, which ends in the Comtesse's becoming the second Mme. Harle. There is the further emphasis of the manufacturer's triumph through the bestowal upon him of a Papal title. There are the sharp-etched little portraits that abound—of Baron Oppert, financial king of France; of Abbe Nathaniel, man of God and faithful servitor of all "the strongest"; of Nanette, Puymaufray's ever-reliable helper; of Jean Quete, the worker who dared of Melanie, dashing demi-mondaine, from whom Puymaufray first learns of Claudia's engagement to the politician, Montperrier; of the Prince de Luques, her patron, and of a score more. There are terse, vivid descriptions and a wealth of discussion and the rapier-play of viewpoint about general ideas.

But Claudia—the girl who is almost a symbol—and the battle for Claudia's soul form the essential kernel of it all, the real framework upon which Georges Clemenceau, turning aside from statesmanship and journalism, has hung the canvas of his full picture of society in the one novel of his writing.

EPILOGUE

Finally, though, less the sheer narrative appear too ruthless in its presentation of the evidence, Clemenceau has added an epilogue of his own. This epilogue really demands to be given in full.

"In the solitude of the ancient house"—so it goes—"Henri de Puymaufray traverses his thoughts. They are thoughts of defeat . . . and of victory. Some pride of love gives this vanquished soul the brave hope that there can be no victory against love. The heat of the battle against the master of Claire, who became the master of Claudia, is dissipated in the calm peace of the soil. Now that Claudia is far away, Claire has returned. Claire, who by her own strength will bring Claudia back in time. Life, through suffering, will bring Claudia back to love.

"Weakened by the struggle, he gained strength to meet contrary fortune. Claudia is already on the way to forgiveness, en route for the great return to him. Alas! the way is long and hard, and perhaps he will be dead before the day. But he will die with open arms. And even if Claudia is not to return, may she be forgiven. Love does not measure its strength against the weakness of the strongest.

"Spring has come. The earth is reawakened, flourishing. Everything feels the thrill of life and bears blossom and bud and flower and fruit in an ecstasy of love. The earth sings itself in the songs of its birds. It is paradise regained.

"At nightfall Henri de Puymaufray turns from this spectacle of life and dreams of his dead.

"Nanette, old now, is with him, in perfect friendship, no less admirable, perhaps, than perfect love.

"Jean Quete, discharged from the factory because he pleaded the cause of the workers, repudiated by his companions for the disaster of the strike, is on his way to Paris. Before he leaves he steps in at the chateau.

"'Monsieur Henri' says Jean, 'you have come back to us with eyes which we do not like. We said they would treat you badly out there. The strongest have to tear their hearts out first in order to become the strongest. They will not always be the strongest. The weakest will avenge you.'

"'My friend Jean,' answered Henri, 'Your vengeance will not waken me from the sleep of death. I am already more avenged than need be. What are human disasters, if the goodness of the future is won by them? There must be soldiers dying and filling the trench before the victorious assault. With wasted lives and in sorrow the genius of living humanity is created!'"

That Awful Backache Banished as if by Magic

At last a remedy has been discovered that gives almost immediate relief in the painful forms of kidney trouble, and effects a certain cure in practically all cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, stone, gravel, and even the terrible Bright's Disease. This remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills—dissolving in the stomach forms an antiseptic solution which washes out the kidneys and bladder, and restores them to their healthy normal activity in passing the impurities from the blood out of the body. These impurities, in the form of uric acid, if allowed to accumulate in the blood, cause rheumatic and dropsical pains, backache, constipation, weakness, and depression—all of which symptoms lead on in time to the more severe and deadly forms of kidney disease.

HERE ARE SOME WARNINGS YOU SHOULD NEVER NEGLECT—

Headaches, bad breath, and nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning—tired, nervous weakness and irritability, swollen feet and limbs—rheumatic pains and stiffness of joints—backache, irregular action of bowels or bladder—urinary weakness, irritation or scalding, burning discomfort. Any of these symptoms mean kidney and bladder trouble.

DO YOU REALISE YOUR DANGER?

These symptoms may mean incessant tortures of rheumatism—wearing out, stabbing backache (lumbago). Gout that cripples and deforms. Bladder inflammation or gravel that cause such excruciating pain, or the deadly Bright's Disease.

TREAT THESE WARNING SYMPTOMS NOW.

There is one remedy whose honest merit the experience of thousands of kidney sufferers has proved—a remedy that is harmless and safe for old and young alike—that hardly ever fails to cure completely and to cure permanently—

DE WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS.

This is not a feeble quack remedy; it professes to do nothing that is not amply proved in 99 cases out of a 100. Many so-called "Kidney Pills" merely regulate the bowels. De Witt's go straight to the root of the trouble—the kidneys and bladder. Relief from pain is positively guaranteed within 24 hours of taking De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and a blue tinge in the urine caused by one of the antiseptic ingredients proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have actually passed right through the kidneys and bladder.

Mrs. Wykes, of 23, Victoria-street, Nuneaton, said in 1913:—"For over eleven years I suffered with terrible kidney trouble and most acute backache pains. At various times through this long period of suffering I have been in a very bad condition, pains striking me across the back and loins. To stoop was torture, and every action was a trouble. It was just as if a vice had got hold of me and was screwing me up. I tried many remedies, first one and then another recommending me to different things, but nothing seemed to touch my case. During the early part of 1913 I heard of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and determined to give them a trial. I am thankful I did, because I seemed to gain relief after the very first dose. I got another 2s. 9d. box from Mr. Baker's shop in Abbey-street, and felt much better. I got brighter and more active, and in fact felt a different woman. I intended to make a good cure of my case, seeing that I was getting so much relief, and I am pleased to say that I have done so, because for the last twelve months I have been absolutely clear of my old complaint and have not had the slightest trace of any kind of backache."

Mrs. WYKES, (from a photo).

Nearly three years afterwards—April, 1916—Mrs. Wykes said:—"De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills did me permanent good, there is not the slightest doubt about that; I always recommend them with a strong feeling a gratitude for what they have done for me."

With this splendid testimony in mind, can you continue to suffer without giving De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a trial? For rheumatism, gout, lumbago, sciatica, bladder pains and inflammation, stone, and Bright's Disease they are absolutely unrivalled. They never fail to give relief. Within 24 hours the relief from pain and a certain blue tinge in the urine show that they have passed right through the kidneys and commenced their work.

Many women, with all the strain of housework and motherhood, suffer pains and weaknesses that make depressed and irritable, and yet are content to go on suffering until the weakness has gone too far, when they pay for their neglect with the tortures of a deadly disease.

Those dark circles under the eyes, bad breath and nasty taste in the mouth, weary, stabbing, dragging-down backache pains, headaches, swollen and rheumatic limbs are the warnings of deadly kidney complaints. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

Delays are dangerous. As soon as the first symptoms begin to show themselves you should treat them, with a remedy that has cured thousands of chronic cases, the remedy that thousands of people are taking to-day, the only proof cure for kidney trouble—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. These are the words of Mrs. Briggs, of 2, Park-lane, Hayes, End, Middlesex:—"I owe my life to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills; they made me a new woman."—Mrs. Briggs says that after a severe chill, her kidneys became inflamed.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

SUPERIORITY IS A QUESTION OF DEGREE
SOME MEN ARE BIG BECAUSE OTHER MEN ARE LITTLE

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EXCEL THROUGHOUT BY COMPARISON IN PRICE AND QUALITY—OF COURSE THERE ARE OTHERS—BUT NONE AS GOOD—EVERY SMOKER SAYS SO.

EVERY other cigar you've ever smoked stopped somewhere short of giving you what LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE CIGARS can and do give — the greater enjoyment of a cigar that satisfies.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Jubliate, Stanford; "Arise, shine," (Elvey); Hymns 79, 81, 218. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Walmisley in D minor; Hymns 177, 359, 80.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. G. Sparham; Chant 65; Jubilate, Stanford in B flat; Hymns 38, 17, 231. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. G. Sparham; Chant 83; Anthem "The radiant morn," (Woodward); Hymns 222, 40, 550.

Shhanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m., by Rev. C. N. Lack. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. C. N. Lack.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Sacrament." Sunday School 10 a.m., Testimonial Meeting. Wednesday Evening at 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 1:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday, Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m., At 10 a.m., High mass; Sermon in English. At 4 p.m., Benedication of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6 and 7:30 a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Great Britain's Solvency

BY CHARLES H. SABIN

(President, Guaranty Trust Co., Of New York)

As one of the principal belligerents, engaged in the war from the beginning of hostilities, Great Britain has made expenditures growing directly and indirectly out of the war which are far greater than those of any other Allied nation.

For convenience, in considering the financial status of Great Britain, monetary values will be rendered in American dollars at the par of exchange, $4,866 to the pound sterling.

Briefly stated, the major facts respecting the finances of the United Kingdom as of March 31, 1919, the end of the last fiscal year, are as follows:

The gross debt was $36,746,650,056, of which sum only $6,569,100,000 represented external obligations, repayable in foreign currency, while advances to Allies and Dominions amounted to $8,580,000,000.

The estimated debt service of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year 1919-1920, as presented in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget proposals, will be $1,751,760,000, or 30 percent of revenue receipts. And the normal peace budget of the British Government, as estimated by the Chancellor, will be $3,727,356,000, of which the debt service, including amortisations of one-half percent, will constitute about 52 percent. The post-war budget, as foreseen by the Chancellor, will be approximately four times that of the fiscal year 1913-1914.

The war, through increase of debt, pensions and relief payments, and increase of normal civil expenditures, has placed a very large tax burden upon the British people. It appears that in a normal post-war year their taxes will have to yield about $3,400,000,000, or 19.4 percent of their national annual income, which is conservatively estimated to be $17,517,600,000.

But already the policy of the Government in the administration of war finances has quite properly included heavy taxation. Of the total money raised for the Government's own expenses during the last five years, 36 percent was supplied by means other than loans. And the fact that the taxing machinery has been organised for raising such enormous sums will be very advantageous in planning the after-war administration of Government finances.

Furthermore, it will be noted, no allowance has been made here for the indemnities which eventually will be collected from the Central Powers nor for the debts owed to the British Government by the Dominions and the Allies. While they should be considered as ultimate offsets to the British debt, in what degree receipts from these sources may be available in the near future is a matter of speculation. Eventually, however, they will reduce the burdens of English taxpayers, so that the ratio between taxation and income will gradually be reduced.

As regards the internal debt, which is 82 percent of the total, there is involved no transfer of wealth to other countries. The payment of interest and principal, it is true, involves a transfer of wealth from taxpayer to debt holder which may seriously burden the individual taxpayer. How well such a load may be adjusted to the ability to bear it will depend upon the equitableness of the taxing system. And certainly there can be few holders of Government bonds who will not be called upon to pay in some part, at least, the taxes which they will in turn receive as interest or principal of the obligations.

The interest and amortisation of the other 18 percent of the debt, which is owed abroad, will amount to approximately $360,000,000. As an offset, the interest due Great Britain on advances made to Allies and Dominions amounts approximately to 1,3 times the total interest on the external debt. Payments, in the main, will have to be made in the form of commodities or services, which, in international trade accounts, contribute to the credit or export side of the ledger. To what extent England's export trade will be stimulated by this situation is problematic. For many years the United Kingdom has imported more goods than it has exported, but this so-called unfavorable balance of trade has been offset by international payments which do not enter into the reports of foreign trade.

Chief among these counterbalancing items in the case of Britain have been the returns from investments abroad and the receipts of British owned ocean-carriers.

It is estimated that British foreign investments before the war amounted to $19,464,000,000, and that they now approximate $14,500,000,000. Broadly speaking, then, the returns from foreign investments that may be relied upon in balancing the international account have been reduced by about one-fourth during the war. Nevertheless, the remaining foreign investments exceed the external debt by about $8,000,000,000, and the yield from these investments at normal rates would not only pay the interest on that debt but also leave a large margin to England's credit.

Nevertheless, the prosperity of the nation will be measured largely by its ability to produce marketable commodities for sale abroad.

The experience of Great Britain in the war is a most illuminating example of the way in which war induces a rapid expansion of the capacity to produce consumable goods. Edgar Crammond estimates that the nation's power of production has been increased by about 50 percent since 1914.

Great Britain's industrial position has rested heretofore upon the ability to gather in raw materials from abroad and resell them as manufactures. In 1913, 69.5 percent of the merchandise exports were classed as manufactures, while of the imports only 25.2 per cent were so classed. The expanded physical equipment has enhanced the nation's power to serve as a world's workshop.

The number of men killed and those who died of disease in the armed forces of the United Kingdom during the war was approximately 900,000. The population numbered 45,516,259 in 1911. The increase in subsequent years, estimated on a basis of the excess of births over deaths in the civilian population, added 2,057,121. Deducting 900,000 from the total thus obtained leaves an estimated population at the end of 1918 of 46,673,380.

But even if the population is larger than at the beginning of the war, it does not necessarily follow that the actual productive labor force has been augmented. There has been a substitution of hitherto unemployed women, for men withdrawn from civilian tasks, however, and it is reasonable to expect that such substitution will be operative in some measure in the future.

The manifold improvements in England's industrial organisation during the war have constituted the most durable offset to the loss of man-power.

It is estimated that, whereas in 1872 Great Britain produced 57 percent of the total food consumed in the country, in 1913 only 42 percent was of domestic production. During the war agricultural production was greatly increased, some 4,000,000 acres being added to the area under cultivation, and this will make the country less dependent upon foreign sources of food supplies than before the war.

It was in manufactures that the most significant increase in output were effected. How this expansion was accomplished is explained in part by Professor A. W. Kirkaldy

(Continued on Page 13)

Inside View Of President Wilson's Work In Paris

Ray Stannard Baker, Official Publicity Agent, Pictures Chief Executive As He Saw Him Matched Against Clemenceau And European Diplomacy

"Most people do not realise," writes Ray Stannard Baker, "that most of the troubles at Paris, and every one of the really serious crises, arose not out of any differences of view regarding the terms to be imposed upon Germany, but out of deep-seated and often bitter disagreements among the Allies themselves."

As head of the United States Official Press Bureau, Mr. Baker had perhaps the most intimate view of any man not directly responsible for its drafting of the manner in which the treaty of peace came into being. The sentence quoted above is from a little book which he has written telling the inner history of its making and undertaking to show the reasons for the inconsistencies in the treaty's structure. "It isn't a perfect document," he says; and then, swinging back the double doors of the sound-proof room where the Big Four held their deliberations, he explains why in the circumstances it couldn't have been a perfect document.

In many ways, he concedes, it makes one ashamed to read it—"it lays bare so brazenly the very soul of modern civilisation." And yet, he adds, "it has also in it the finest aspirations and hopes of the world. . . . It is all there—just like life—for the new world to use as it will."

The forward-looking, moral aspects, he unhesitatingly adds, were "all put there by our American President—and no one else." The President's stature and constructive achievement he measures by the odds and forces arrayed against him.

"The moment the war ended in an unexpectedly complete victory," he explains, "the high purpose and the unified spirit of the Allies began to fade away. They were not, after all, united nations. Each had its strong loyalties, its ambitions, its necessities, and these immediately began to reassert themselves. In the high moments of inspiration and enthusiasm of the war men had begun to believe in miracles; when it was over they found themselves back in the old world—and, more than that, in a state of exhaustion and demoralisation which some one has characterised as national shell shock. It must never be forgotten that it was in this atmosphere of national shell shock, exaggerated appearances, exaggerated fears, that the treaty was made."

ODDS AGAINST PRESIDENT

It was in the midst of this welter of overstrained nerves and conflicting ambitions and wills that the President had to do his work. In a very special sense it became, through force of circumstances, through the intrinsic antagonism of the American and the European traditions, a personal fight in which he found himself involved. "Whatever may be said by his enemies at home," Baker asserts, "the President never upon any occasion whatsoever, no matter how difficult, failed to represent America and the American people with distinction. He never represented what was cheap or crude in American life, but unfailingly what was highest and best."

It was the doggedness of his fight against overwhelming and highly organised odds that finally laid the President low in his recent illness. To those who were close to him during the conference and saw his first sickness there the subsequent breakdown was no surprise. They only wondered how he had contrived to stave it off so long.

"More than once," says Mr. Baker, "there in Paris, going up in the evening to see the President, I found him looking utterly worn out, exhausted, often one side of his face twitching with nervousness. No soldier ever went into battle with more enthusiasm, more aspiration, more devotion to a sacred cause than the President had when he came to Paris; but day after day in those months we saw him growing grayer and grayer, grimmer and grimmer, with the fighting lines deepening in his face."

"Fired at in front, sniped at from behind," as this chronicler puts it, Woodrow Wilson still held his ground, seeing endless deputations, reviewing endless statistics. Within the conference room, beneath the sauvities of diplomatic conversation, the atmosphere perpetually bristled. Five times, Baker declares, the hostilities became so serious that the gathering which had met to resettle the world was on the brink of actual, ignominious dissolution. Five times the disagreements seemed to have reached that point where nothing could resolve them. And five times it was the President, and the President alone, who brought to bear the personal authority that held the conferees together.

THE FIVE CRISES

This is the way this writer itemises the five great crises:

"First, the settlement of world colonial policy by the adoption of the new mandatory system.

"Second, the fight between those who wanted the League of Nations covenant made an integral part of the treaty and those who wanted it left for discussion after the treaty was adopted. It was really the struggle between those who wanted an effective League and those who did not want one.

"Third, the crisis of April which led President Wilson to order the George Washington, and to consider the possibility of the withdrawal of America from the conference.

"Fourth, the President's note to the Italian people regarding the situation at Fiume which caused the Italian delegates to withdraw from the conference.

"Fifth, the Shantung settlement."

The crisis on the colonial policy came at the very outset of the sittings.

"The irresistible temptation, as in all such conferences," says Mr. Baker, "was to put off hard questions, assign them to committees, and take up what seemed to be the easy problems first.

"The easy problem here seemed to be the disposition of the German colonies. Every one was agreed from the beginning that they should not be returned to Germany. They appeared therefore to be the easy spoils of war: the jackpot of the great game. And one morning, without any introduction, without a word of warning, they prepared to carve them up and distribute them around."

Woodrow Wilson, he adds, accepted this move as a direct challenge. If he lost here, he lost all—and liberalism lost all with him. Clearly realising this, he took his stand uncompromisingly—a lone figure setting at defiance the traditions of all the courts and chancelleries of Europe. The result, declares Mr. Baker, was that "there began to appear at once—the very next day—bitter comments upon him and his 'impractical ideals' in certain French newspapers." By clever manipulation—as he says it—what had been the greatest popular acclaim ever given an official visitor to Europe was turned, over night, into a barrage of criticism and hostility. "This constant, clever, witty opposition, so evasive as not to be easily met—the kind of criticism or innuendo of which the French are past masters—read every day by all those connected with the Peace Conference, had an undoubted influence in making the President's task more difficult," Mr. Baker points out.

Still Woodrow Wilson stood firm.

"Mr. Lloyd George, as quoted in one of the London papers, said that the situation filled him with despair and Mr. Clemenceau argued that such discussion only made for delay. Mr. Hughes of Australia gave out interviews with scarcely veiled attacks upon Mr. Wilson."

But the President met them at all points, arguing, conciliating, explaining. Not for an instant, declares Mr. Baker, did he swerve from his fundamental scheme for justice in the principle of world reorganisation, and finally "with certain changes and after reservations by both France and Japan—for France was determined to have the privilege of raising troops in the colonies for her own defense—it was adopted by the conference, and the essence of it was later incorporated as Article 22 in the League of Nations covenant."

GLIMPSES OF THE INSIDE

So it went throughout the proceedings—a constant bickering, a constant battle an unceasing strain. Mr. Baker gives vivid glimpses into the details of all these encounters, the real currents at play beneath the surfaces upon which the public was permitted to gaze.

The time of Mr. Wilson's return to the United States he characterises as "the darkest hour of the conference," when "the idealistic bottom dropped out." The militarist elements in all the Governments came into their own and rode rough-shod over everything in sight. By the time the President got back to Paris they had the terms of settlement all drawn up, and the League of Nations had been lopped out of the treaty conception. Back again, however, within a brief space he had regained his lost ground, and incorporated the League of Nations covenant into the Peace Treaty. It is that achievement which has called forth almost all the subsequent opposition, as Mr. Baker views the situation, though, "it was either world organisation or world anarchy." World anarchy being unthinkable, and equally so to an American mind world organisation on a primarily military basis, the American point of view demanded a civil basis. The League, Mr. Baker contends, provides it. Hence the logic of the fight Mr. Wilson made for it.

And while at the outset all the other leading statesmen were for the most part indifferent to the League, "it is significant," Mr. Baker comments, "that although a great hullabalioo of criticism of Wilson and objection to the League and its incorporation in the treaty was heard outside of the conference, there was practically no fight at all within the conference after the President made his position clear, for it was the absolute logic of the situation."

FIUME AND SHANTUNG

About the Fiume and Shantung disputes the general public has been told more than it has of the colonial and covenant clashes, but in his book Mr. Baker sheds a new light upon the work behind the scenes which governed decisions in these cases.

In recording the attitude maintained by the French throughout the conference Ray Stannard Baker is outspoken and specific. To Clemenceau personally, though, he pays the warmest tribute.

"No one who saw him day after day in Paris," says he, "could help coming to have a kind of abiding personal admiration for him, though he was against the President upon almost every real issue that arose. I see him now—his body as solid, square, strong as though built out of oak wood, his short legs, his great drum of chest, his head set far back and held very erect, the bald top of it the color of old, yellow parchment, and freckled.

"He always wore gray cloth gloves in conference and out—I never saw his bare hands—got up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and went to bed at 8 or 9 in the evening. He had a devastating wit, and after a long life in which he had seen everything, done everything, felt everything, had no illusions left—nothing but a kind of burning flame of passion for France. Everything else was vanity. So old, so worldly wise so obstinate, so witty, and withal so gentle (French to the bone!)—there is no one like him in the whole world today."

Lloyd George he found engaging but unstable, though, on the whole, he was with the President. Of him Mr. Baker says:

"Lloyd George was one of the most charming and amiable figures at Paris, full of Celtic quicksilver, a torrential talker in the conferences; but no one was ever quite sure, having heard him express an unalterable determination on one day, that he would not be unalterably determined some other way on the day following.

"He was full of sudden bright ideas, he contracted enthusiasms, he had panics, and amused or charmed nearly everybody with whom he came into personal contact. He had to have his tea every afternoon—and got it—though it overturned the ancient proprieties of that most solemn of institutions, the French Foreign Office; and he had the British passion for fresh air. I saw him one day come bursting out of the hermetically sealed room where the Peace Conference was sitting in supposed secrecy, and, throwing up both hands, exclaim:

"'I don't believe the air in that room has been changed since the time of Louis Philippe.'"

To Mr. Baker, however, at all times the figure of Woodrow Wilson is the one that really predominates. "He worked everybody at the Peace Conference to a standstill," declares this admirer. "Sometimes he would have two meetings going on at the same time. Once I found a meeting of the Council of 'the Big Four' going on in his study, and a meeting of the financial and economic experts—twenty or thirty of them—in full session upstairs in the drawing room—and the President oscillating between the two.

"It was he who was always the driver, the initiator, at Paris; he worked longer hours, had more appointments, granted himself less recreation, than any other man, high or low, at the Peace Conference. For he was the central figure there."

At the same time he continued to live with a simplicity that was almost rigorous.

Mrs. Wilson's sitting room was opposite this study. "Some day," Baker declares, "there will be written an account of the incalculable help and comfort that Mrs. Wilson was to the President in those trying days. In every difficult situation in Europe Mrs. Wilson comported herself with fine dignity and with genuine simplicity and graciousness of manner."

Summing up, Mr. Baker says:

"The President went to Paris the great moral leader of the world, and throughout the conference he never for a moment lost sight of the ideals he came to fight for; he kept his vision clear, but he was willing to face the world as it is, a real world of imperfect human beings, torn by passion and fear—and yet a world in which, after all, we have to live." And he adds: "Time and again at Paris I thought that if groups of my neighbors in Massachusetts could have sat in at this conference or that, and heard the whole case, seen all of the difficulties involved, they would have come out just about where the conferees finally came out."

Control Of Austria By Germany Predicted

Financial Condition Prelude To Absorption By More Stable Neighbor

Austria is about to be swallowed up by Germany, according to a statement contained in a letter from James Gerstley of London to his father-in-law, Adolph Mack of the Imperial Oil Company, San Francisco, published by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

According to Gerstley, Germany is on the way to a great industrial development and is likely to make a big showing for herself during the ensuing year.

Gerstley's letter is in part as follows:

"In Germany there is any amount of money about, the shops full of good things and the streets of Cologne, Berlin, etc., full of well-dressed community. Certain articles of food are scarce. Bread, for instance, was unobtainable at restaurants without a bread ticket and then (apart from in Berlin) of a doubtful consistency. Sugar, I did not even see—the employment of saccharine being almost universal. This is mainly accounted for by the absence of nitrate of soda for beet fields during the war, the whole of the nitrate being made synthetically from the air and used for war purposes. Incidentally, I saw beet coming into a few factories just before I left, and next year its position should be retrieved in part. This nitrate production from the air is developing into an enormous new industry in Germany. I passed on the railway halfway between Berlin and Jena the biggest factory I have ever seen, put up by the German Government, covering hundreds of acres and consisting of a great mass of buildings, including a group of a dozen or more big gasometers which looked like pigmies in the general landscape—from which you can gather the general perspective. They claim to have made arrangements to produce in Germany next year 350,000 tons of synthetic nitrate from the air, to which the aniline works will contribute a large proportion.

"Prices are high, in fact generally four to five times pre-war ideas in Germany, but do not strike the English in the same way since the market is roughly 120 Marks to the Pound (yesterday it touched 135) so that, for instance, whilst paying fifty Marks for the most modest lunch for two sounds stiff under old ideas, divided by six (on acount of the difference in exchange) it works out at four shillings, three pence per person.

"So far as labor is concerned, there are indications of a steady improvement, practically all the German unions—many of whom are confined to the 8-hour day—now having agreed to work on piece-work, which you know is a great advantage over France and England where the ca'canny attitude is still manifest. The miners are getting out much more coal, but owing to the shortage in wagons, locomotives, etc., it is slow in reaching distant factories and a number of these are constantly working at half-time or put out of commission owing to lack of fuel. They are striving their utmost to overcome this trouble, and if they can weather the winter without serious political disturbance I predict a tremendous impetus to German activities in the spring. Their powers of organisation and the individual industry are far more marked than in some other countries, and these factors are bound to tell in the long run.

"Factories showed me offers of orders, especially from South American countries, but also from the East and Europe generally, that would keep them going to their maximum as soon as they were in a position to handle, and whilst depressed about the prospects of heavy taxation and the high cost of crude materials involved through the exchange, they are all optimistic about the future, once this winter with its fuel problem is behind them. As far as certain raw materials were concerned they want all that can be supplied, paying cash in sterling against documents, which is pretty clear that there is any amount of money still behind the manufacturing industry."

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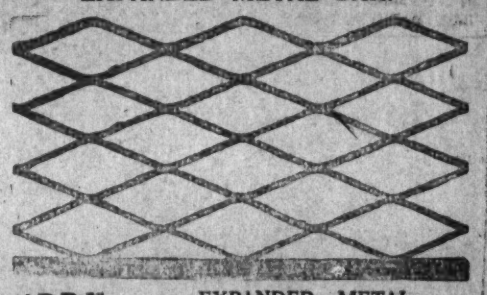

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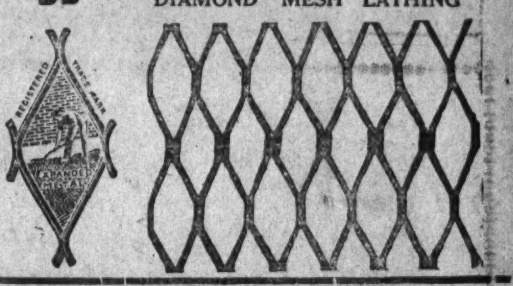

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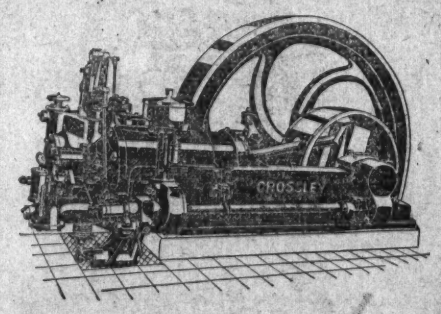

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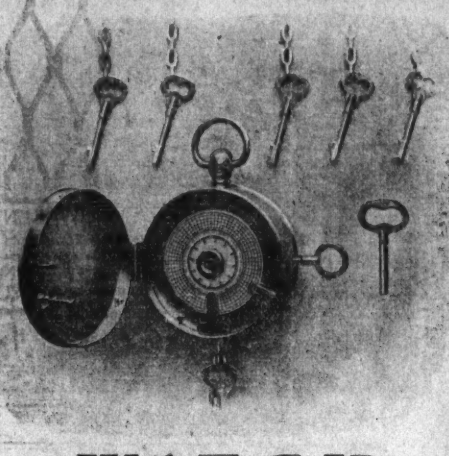

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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of The China Press, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

It might be supposed from the number of musical events of the last few weeks and months, that Shanghai had gone musical in the mass. But the town has "gone" many other things as well; things that have little to do with music. Reaction from war-anxiety has very various manifestations, and the present doubt and uncertainty of the world's affairs in what is nominally a state of peace, have created a feeling of disillusion that unquestionably prolongs the effects of that reaction. What some people want is more excitement; others feel the need of tranquillising influences: again some of us are almost apathetic.

Music wins adherents to its ranks of all these people, and the kind of music each such set demands will vary accordingly. To some the permanent worth of classical music is at once a comfort and a stimulant. Music can be used as different drugs can be, according to the effect desired. It is also a healthy food for the mind and spirit. At the worst it may serve as a distraction, or take the place of less innocent forms of recreation, and of those that are indulged to excess.

Shanghai is only artistic by the "persistence of the minority" as Mr. Hugh Walpole says of Petrograd, in "The Secret City." To this minority there have been added infusions of new blood, and an influx of fresh talent. Artists from Russia, Italy and elsewhere have settled here more or less permanently. All of them have things to express as part of their own personal reaction, as well as a means of earning a livelihood in new conditions. So the musical world of the minority is a good bit crowded.

With all the different effects of this music, the steady activities of several amateur musical organisations are comforting signs. Two or three clubs of amateurs meet regularly, more for the enjoyment and practice of music than with a view to performance. Music can never be kept healthy in a community without its more domestic side. When everything is done by the professionals, and everyone else becomes a listener, ideas about music become twisted. Performance, criticism and talk, do not in themselves constitute a musical atmosphere. Amateurs, singers and players alike, have a great deal to do with the healthy development of music as an art, removed from the glamor of platforms, and applause. The later comes at last to have nothing to do with appreciation as an intelligent tribute to music. That a continuous series of public performances by professional artists should have the effect of discouraging the amateur musician is the exact opposite of what is desirable.

There has been a solid improvement in the type of music given since the increase in amount. Programs show more serious musical intention than ever before, quite apart from any question of standard of performance, which has never been higher. All these good effects are preserved and made permanent by 'the persistence of the minority'; but most of all they become worthwhile when that minority consists largely of those whose interest in music is practical, as against the merely aesthetic or critical interest of others. In this way music has positive and constructive effects. The purely aesthetic standards tend far too much to produce negative and even destructive attitudes towards the art. Those who have the necessary time and detachment from performance and 'professionalism' may well devote themselves to private and domestic sides of music, either by encouragement or by actual participation. This province of music cannot be replaced by imitation of professional attitudes, which simply leads to different forms of the disease of 'solo itch,' with its disastrous results for music. Playing of chamber or orchestral music and singing of choral works are the best medicine possible against this contagion.

Great Britain's Solvency

(Continued from Page 12)

as follows: "At Lord Kitchener's instance, the whole world was searched for the best machinery; new factories were built, old factories were stripped and re-equipped; and the new machinery was automatic, semi-automatic, fool-proof, such as unskilled workers could very quickly be taught to handle.....We had scrapped all our old-fashioned ideas, our old-machines that could do very beautiful work with a skilled man behind, and we replaced them with fool-proof tools, whose steel brain did the work, with an unskilled worker to pull the lever."

In other respects the gains to the industrial organisation of the country have been important. Workers have been taught as never before to work with gauge and micrometer. The resulting gains in accuracy of workmanship will be lasting.

Again, manufacturers have learned much about the advantages of standardisation of processes and operations in their plants. This was brought about in part by the Government in its efforts to bring to the maximum the output of all the plants working for the Government. Under Governmental guidance there was a pooling of experience that has been of great educational value to those directing the production of goods.

There has been a tendency toward combination in industry, for export trade and for production. A notable example is the recent dyestuffs combination. Employers, too, have learned to work together more readily than hitherto. Co-operation in unusual degree for a common cause of such magnitude as winning the war is bound to have its lasting effects.

One evidence of the foresight of financial leaders in England is found in the amalgamations of large commercial banks which have brought together huge aggregations of banking resources.

Whereas in 1902 there were 115 banks in the United Kingdom publishing accounts, and in 1914, 70, in 1918 amalgamations had reduced the number to 57, with assets of approximately $12,700,000,000, or an average of about $223,000,000 per bank. No such concentration of banking resources has been effected in the United States. Here, in June, 1918, the State, private, and national banking institutions numbered 28,880, with aggregate resources of $40,726,400,000, or an average per bank of $1,410,000.

The recent amalgamation movement owes its chief impetus to the contemplated after-war demands that increased business would make upon the banks. With the principal banking resources already combined into larger units, English bankers are better prepared than ever to assist in the development of English industry and commerce.

The war occasioned a large increase in paper money, chiefly through currency notes issued directly by the British Government. On July 29, 1914, the Bank of England had issued $267,000,000 of notes secured by a gold reserve of 69 percent. This had increased by June 18, 1919, to $505,000,000, with an 84 percent gold reserve. On June 18, 1919, the amount of currency notes in circulation totalled $1,677,000,000, with a gold reserve of 8.5 percent. These were emergency notes, and the whole amount was, therefore, a net addition to the paper circulation.

The national wealth, valued at $82,500,000,000 in 1914, is now estimated by Crammond at $116,000,000,000, representing a war-time increase of 39 percent.

England's recovery and industrial expansion following the Napoleonic Wars furnish an object lesson that may well be recalled in connection with the present situation. It is very difficult, of course, to institute a comparison between conditions obtaining a century ago and those of today. The applications of steam and electricity in industry, and other transformations and developments in the equipment for supplying goods and services make ours an industrial age markedly different from that of 1815. Nevertheless, without pressing the analogy unduly, it is possible to find interesting and suggestive similarities between conditions and problems in Great Britain in the two periods.

England took part in a series of wars that continued, with brief interruptions, from 1793 to 1815. The population of Great Britain in 1816 was about 20,000,000. The wealth of the United Kingdom at that time was not more than $12,500,000,000, and the national income was not more than $1,500,000,000. Nevertheless the country had incurred an aggregate debt of $4,475,000,000, the annual interest charge on which was $165,000,000. Thus, approximately 11 percent, of the national income was paid in support of the debt. At the same time, the total annual expenditure of the Government was more than 25 percent of the national income.

It is interesting to note that the estimate of the ratio between debt service and national income for the present after-war period is almost identical with that just cited. The ratio between the total expenditures in the coming budget and the national income is 21 percent, or somewhat less than the estimated ratio in 1816.

Moreover, heavy taxation during the Napoleonic Wars had borne much the greater part of the British Government expenditures. Taxes yielded $9,732,000,000 and loans $2,189,700,000.

In spite of the heavy expenditures, the wealth of Great Britain increased year by year during the war. The steam engine was brought into general use, and spinning mills in the cotton and woolen trades underwent great development. The output of coal and iron rose rapidly. Both internal and foreign trade multiplied. Exports, which in 1811 were valued at $155,712,000, were valued at $248,166,000 in 1815.

During the Napoleonic wars there had been issued a great volume of paper currency, and prices rose to great heights. After 1797, when the Bank of England suspended cash payments, the country's circulating media consisted entirely of paper money.

Shortly after the signing of the peace treaty there was a great slump in prices, and the years 1816 and 1817 were marked by a considerable business depression. Poor crops in England contributed much to this result, and another cause seems to have been a misjudgment of the after-war Continental demand for English manufactures, and a consequent speculation in commodities at prices which proved disastrous to English traders. Whether the Continent's inability to offer goods in exchange outweighed the influence of English tariff restrictions aimed at the Continent, it is impossible to say. In either event the result was the same. The Continent had need of English goods but was not prepared under the handicaps existing to pay for them.

But in 1818, despite the temporary setback, British industry and commerce made noticeable gains. By 1820 a period of rapid industrial growth had begun. What had seemed an unbearable burden of debt in 1815 was borne with comparative ease.

All in all, the outlook for industrial progress in England is favorable. The manufacturing capacity of the country has been greatly increased during the war. Even more notable have been the improvements in port and warehouse facilities. Ships are being turned out rapidly, and the British merchant marine still exceeds in tonnage that of any other nation. A system of preferences which unites the various parts of the Empire commercially more closely than ever before will give the vast colonial resources a new significance for the development of British industry and trade. The position of London as a world financial center, still is an exceptionally important asset for the period of rehabilitation.

The recent removal of restrictions on the exportation of capital for investment will naturally result in an expansion of the export trade and a stimulation of domestic production.

Much depends upon the spirit and temper of a people. Their record of achievements in industry and finance has amply demonstrated the capacity of the English for doing big things in a big way, and for meeting emergencies with the requisite energy and ability.

In view of the advantages accruing from a century of progress in the realms of industry and finance, it may be expected that Great Britain will again recover from the effects of war no less quickly than it did a century ago.

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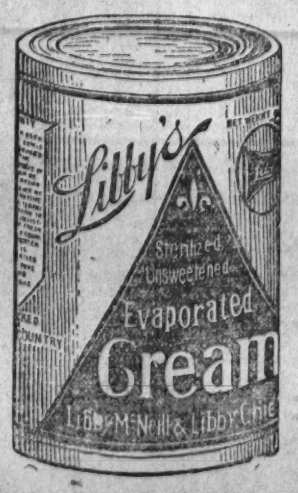

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MEXICANSPLOTTED TO INVADE TEXAS

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STATES PROMISED NEGROES

Details Of Conspiracy Shown By Documents Seized By United States

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 27.—The Federal Government as well as the State of Texas are in possession of documentory and other evidence which shows that in 1915 prominent Mexicans, all of them, it is stated, partisans of Venustiano Carranza, entered into a plot to invade the State of Texas and that in the late Spring of that year and up until the October following, various raids by Carranzistas were made across the border, as a result of which between thirty and fifty Americans, among them several soldiers of the regular army, were killed and as many others wounded. In one instance a soldier of the regular army was captured, taken to Matamoras in the State of Tamaulipas, tortured and then killed, after which the head was cut from the body and paraded about the streets of that Mexican town on a pole.

The New York Times correspondent has seen the official evidence bearing on the invasion of 1915. Included among the witnesses who will give confirmatory testimony are officers of high rank in the United States Army, officials of the State of Texas, as well as of the Federal Government, and more than a score of Texas citizens.

The attempted invasion of Texas was in furtherance of the effort that was made in 1915 to carry into effect what is known as "the Plan of San Diego, Texas," which was signed in the City of Monterey, State of Nueva Leone, January 6, 1915, by nine Mexican citizens, all of them alleged to be adherents of Carranza. It is also charged that Nicefero Zambrano, one of the most prominent Carranzistas in Mexico, was concerned in this plot, and was in Monterey when the plan was approved and shortly before the efforts to put it into execution began.

PLOT AN ABITIOUS ONE

The "plan of San Diego" called for the re-annexation to Mexico of the States of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and California, in this respect furnishing what is pointed out to be an interesting parallel to the promises made by the German Government in the now famous Zimmermann note to Carranza. The plan also called for the utilisation of the negroes of the United States who were to receive six States of the American Union as a country of their own, and provided for the summary execution of all white Americans who fell into the hands of the Mexicans.

The full official text of the "plan of San Diego," as now on file in the official archieves of Texas, is as follows:

"(Provisional Directorate of the plan (plot), of San Diego, Texas, January 6, 1915).

"We, who in turn, sign our names, assembled in the revolutionary plot of San Diego, Texas, solemnly promise each other, on our word of honor, that we will fulfill and cause to be fulfilled and complied with, all the causes and provisions stipulated in this document, and execute the orders and the wishes emanating from the Provisional Directorate of this movement, and recognise as Military Chief of the same, Augustin S. Garza, guaranteeing with our lives the faithful accomplishment of what is here agreed upon.

1. On the 20th day of February, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the morning, we will arise in arms against the Government and the country of the United States of North America, one as all and all as one, proclaiming the liberty of the individuals of the black race and its independence of Yankee tyranny, which has held us in iniquitous slavery since the remote times, and at the same time and in the same manner we will proclaim the independence and segregation of the States bordering on the Mexican nation which are: Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Upper California, all of which States the Republic of Mexico was robbed of in a most perfidious manner by North American imperialism.

"2. In order to render the foregoing clause effective, the necessary army corps will be formed under the immediate command of military leaders named by the Supreme Revolutionary Congress of San Diego, Texas, which shall have full power to designate a supreme chief, who shall be at the head of said army. The banner which shall guide us in this enterprise shall be red with a white diagonal fringe and bearing the following inscription, 'Equality and Independence,' and none of the subordinate leaders or subalterns shall use any other flag (except only the white flag for signals). The aforesaid army shall be known by the name of 'Liberating Army for Races and Peoples.'

"3. Each one of the chiefs shall do his utmost by whatever means possible to get possession of the arms and funds of the cities which he has beforehand been designated to capture, in order that our cause may be provided with resources to continue the fight with better success, the said leaders each being required to render an account of everything to his superiors, in order that the latter may dispose of it in the proper manner.

"4. The leader who may take a city must immediately name and appoint municipal authorities in order that they may preserve order and assist in every way possible the revolutionary movement. In case the capital of any State we are endeavoring to liberate be captured there will be named in the same manner superior municipal authorities for the same purpose.

ALL PRISONERS TO BE SHOT

"5. It is strictly forbidden to hold prisoners, either special prisoners (civilians) or soldiers, and the only time that should be spent in dealing with them is that which is absolutely necessary to demand funds (loans) of them, and whether these demands are successful or not they shall be shot immediately without pretext.

"6." Every stranger who shall be found armed and who cannot prove his right to carry arms shall be summarily executed, regardless of his race or nationality.

"7. Every North American over 16 years of age shall be put to death, and only the aged men, the women, and children shall be respected, and on no account shall the traitors to our race be spared or respected.

"8. The Apaches of Arizona as well as the Indians (Redskins) of the territory shall be given every guarantee, and their lands which have been taken from them shall be returned to them, to the end that they may assist us in the cause which we defend.

"9. All appointments and grades in our army which are exercised by subordinate officers (subalterns) shall be examined (recognised) by the superior officers. There shall likewise be recognised the grades of leaders of other complots which may be connected with this, and who may wish to co-operate with us also those who may affiliate with us later.

"10. The movement having gathered force, and once having possessed ourselves of the States alluded to, we shall proclaim them an independent republic later requesting (if it be thought expedient) annexation to Mexico without concerning ourselves at that time about the form of government which may control the destinies of the common mother country.

"11. When we shall have obtained independence for the negroes, we shall grant them a banner, which they themselves shall be permitted to select, and we shall aid them in obtaining six States of the American Union, which States border upon those already mentioned, and they may form from these six States a republic, and they may therefore be independent.

"12. None of the leaders shall have power to make terms with the enemy without first communicating with the superior officers of the army, bearing in mind that this is a war without quarter, nor shall any leader enroll in his ranks any stranger, unless said stranger belong to the Latin, the Negro, or the Japanese race.

"13. It is understood that none of the members of the complot (or any one who may come in later) shall, upon the definite triumph of the cause which we defend, fail to recognise their superiors, nor shall they aid others who, with bastard designs, may endeavor to destroy what has been accomplished by such great work.

"14. As soon as possible, each local society (junta) shall nominate delegates, who shall meet at a time and place beforehand designated for the purpose of nominating a permanent directorate of the revolutionary movement. At this meeting shall be determined and worked out in detail the power and duties of the permanent directorate and this revolutionary plan may be revised or amended.

"15. It is understood among those who may follow this movement that we shall carry in a racing voice the independence of the negroes, placing obligations upon both races, and that on no account will we accept aid, either moral or pecuniary, from the Government of Mexico, and it need not consider itself under any obligations in this our movement.

"'Equality and Independence,' San Diego, Texas, January 6, 1915.

"(Signed) L. Ferrico, President, "A. Gonzales, Sec'y,

"A. S. Garza, A. A. Saenz, Meanuel Flores, E. Oisneros, B. Ramos, Jr., Porfirio Santos, A. G. Almarez.

There were immediately organised secret juntas in various parts of the border States and Colorado and the heads of these juntas were selected. The names of those selected are known to the authorities and a copy of the commission that was issued to the man selected to head the Brownsville Junta is in the possession of The New York Times correspondent.

ATTEMPT TO CARRY OUT THE PLOT

Here follows the story of what happened in Texas when the Mexicans sought to carry the plot into effect. The narrator is an official thoroughly familiar with all the facts. His name as well as those of the corroborating witnesses will soon be made public.

"By studying the documents with reference to the plan of San Diego," said this official, "you will see that Nocefero Zambrano, who was Treasurer of Mexico in 1915 and later Governor of Nuevo Leon in the Carranza government, came from Mexico City to Monterey in company with a Carranza General. They arrived at Monterey just prior to June 10, 1915, and there met General Louis de la Rosa, Maurio Rodriguez, De Los Santos Fierro, Lieut. Col. Villareal, Captain Mendoza, and other Carranza officers. The evidence shows that they began at once to organise a force composed of Carranza soldiers and civilians to invade the United States in furherance or along the lines of the plan of San Diego, that was formed in Monterey, Mexico, and San Diego, Texs, on January 6, 1915.

"They then came to Jirita, a few miles south of Nuevo Laredo, and there separated. Lieutenant Colonel Villareal with six men crossing above Laredo, with orders from General Rodriguez to guard the bridges and cut the wires at Webb Station, a few miles north of Laredo, Texas. This was to be done in order that General Rodriguez could attack Laredo successfully. Upon their arrival at Webb Station with oil, &c., one of his men deserted and informed the Hill brothers of their intention. They promptly got a posse together and killed Lieutenant Colonel Villareal, who was in a Carranza uniform, with a Carranza commission in his pocket. The balance were captured and four of them made full confession. The others, including seventy-five Carranza soldiers left Jirita Station and went to San Ignacio.

"Prior to their arrival Captain Ruecker, United States Army, in charge at San Ignacio, heard of the movement in his direction of this band. He at once went to Captain Federico Gutierrez Zapata, who was then and is now in command of the Carranza rear guards at Nuevo Laredo, and informed him of their approach. Zapata replied that he would send his 'brush' men out to intercept them, but instead of doing this he piloted them safely to San Ignacio and participated in the attempted assassination of our soldiers at that point. In the fight that followed several were killed and others were captured. In the pocket of one of the dead Mexicans they found a commission signed by Generals De La Rosa and Le Los Santos, who were of the Carranza army. The four captured at this point were tried before the State Court in Laredo, Texas, and they were convicted and sentenced to death.

"The next we hear of this invasion was when General De La Rosa invaded Texas with a mixed band of Carranza soldiers and civilians on July 22, 1915, in which Bernard Boley, an American, was murdered near Raymondville. July 31 they murdered Bonafacio Benavides, an American, near Los Indios, Texas. Early in August Sonny Huff was wounded by invaders when they fired on automobiles on the Point Isabel Road, near San Benito, Texas.

"August 4 Private McGuire, Troop A, 12th Cavalry, was killed and Deputy Sheriff Monahan wounded in battle with invaders at Los Tolitos Ranch. August 7 A. L. Austin and his son Charles Austin were murdered by invaders, following a raid on Sebastian. They were taken home, stood up and shot before Mrs. Austin, the house robbed, and guns and ammunition taken.

"August 7 Charles Jensen night watchman at Lyford Cotton Gin, while making his rounds was killed by invaders. August 8 there was a raid in which Frank Martin, George Forbes, Corporal Mercer, Private Ready and Private Woods were rounded up by seventy-five Carranza soldiers and civilians picked up on both sides of the river by them and under the command of General De La Rosa. There was also a Mexican woman killed in this fight. August 10, Private Waterfield was killed near Palm Garden, Cameron County.

August 17 the Progresso crossing was raided and Corporal Williams killed and Lieutenant Roy C. Henry and Private Jackson were wounded. Carranza soldiers on the Mexican side fired volleys at our people in protecting the invaders to cross the river.

"September 2, R. E. Donaldson and J. T. Smith, Americans, were murdered at the Frenos tract near Brownsville, following the firing into automobiles and burning of bridges near Barreda the night before. September 13 Privates Anthony Kraft and Harold Fourney were killed and Sergeant Joseph Walsh wounded by invaders during the battle at the Galveston ranch. Invaders surrounded soldiers at night while asleep and attempted to massacre them all.

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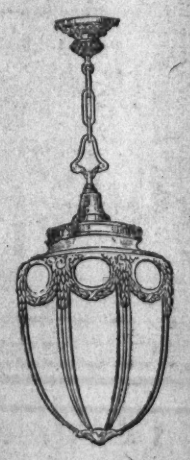
King George of England and King Alfonso of Spain photographed at the Charing Cross Station in London. King Alfonso was about to depart for Spain after his recent visit to England.



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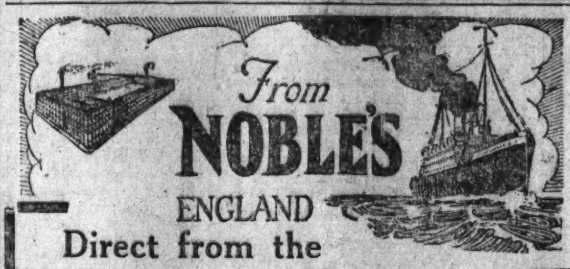

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PLEADS WITH US TO END ISOLATION

French Paper Urges Acceptance Of Treaty And World Responsibilities

RESERVATIONS NOT BARRED

Journal des Debats Says They Will Not Contradict Spirit Of Treaty

By Edwin L. James

Paris, November 23.—An appeal to America to weigh carefully the results of final rejection of the Versailles treaty is made by the Journal des Debats today. In an article which takes a conciliatory tone toward the Republican reservations this influential newspaper holds out hope that the situation is not so bad as most publicists in Paris think it.

"What are the conclusions," it asks, "to be drawn from all the debates which have taken place before the American Senate, and what aspects and what hopes does the actual situation present? Considering only those of the recent quarrels, we still do not wish to believe that the attitude taken by the Senate at its last meeting will be final.

"We have said, and we believe, that the reservations proposed—on condition that they are slightly modified in their form—are not contradictory to the spirit nor the terms of the treaty, and are consequently unacceptable. We say even more: It appears to us that the same reservations impose themselves upon all the nations signatory to the League covenant. If the sole spokesman and true representative of debate are there we can but believe that some sort of compromise giving satisfaction to every one will be found.

"However, in considering the debates all together, after we have followed them step by step, it seems that the real problem is a different and more serious one. Leaving to one side all questions of persons and of parties, it seems that one great fact has dominated and still dominates these debates. America, after her generous assistance in the war, hesitates today before an alliance for peace with Europe.

"The President of the United States—for us and for our Allies, the sole spokesman and true representative of the American people—was during the debates at Versailles and Paris at all times in full view of the American people, and he was not recalled. Today America, and the American Senate find themselves facing Europe in the same defiance and the same fear that held England at the beginning of the last century before the Holy Alliance. They are inclined to refuse and to resume their traditional and safer policy of isolation.

"We hold no brief to convince America nor to judge the motives which actuate her. We content ourselves with calling to her attention the confidence placed in her by the nations which have suffered, and to recall to her all the engagements taken in her name since the armistice and taken by her authorised spokesman. We do not even wish to consider whether isolation will, in the actual condition of life and in the course of affairs, become practically possible.

"Date the fact as accomplished and turn your eyes upon Europe as it exists today. Take a bird's eye view of it one year after the cessation of hostilities. The fate of the countries bordering the Baltic Sea, the fate of the areas of Syria and Mesopotamia is not determined, whether the particular problem concerns only one nation and its neighbors, or whether there is a question of rival interests of the great Powers.

"The Russian problem is more serious and more menacing than all the others. And what can one say about the problems which today, from the Balkans to the Gulf of Bothnia, confront the Allies. One cannot deny that the diplomatic situation is tense. There is a new and unstable Poland. There is the Austrian problem. There is the problem of the Adriatic which must be solved. We had believed that we could count upon the aid of the United States in solving these problems.

"We can conceive how before such a task and such an adventure any one might hesitate. We still wish, however, to have confidence in them. We still hope they will not draw back.

"Two paths are open to them today. One crosses deep rivers and lofty mountains. It is the path which, marching with eyes of faith fixed upon the sun the first caravans of the hardy West followed. The other path is straight, easy, smoothed and without other horizon than that of the sea at which it ends. The first is the path of adventure, of crusade, taken and followed with their allies in the cause of civilisation and liberty of the world. The second is the path traced by a restrained and isolated America.

"Taking into account the history of the United States and the magnificent spirit which during all this history has made the country what it is, we believe still and will believe until the last moment that the final decision will conform not to the tradition of isolation, but to the nobler and true tradition which is the very spirit of the race."

Japan May Revise Her Peerage System

Public Opinion On Hereditary System Approved By Newer Generations

There is considerable objections not only among the people, but among the Peers themselves to the hereditary system of the Peerage as existing in this country, says the Japan Advertiser of December 19. In substantiation of this statement, it will be remembered that General Count Nogi committed suicide on the day of the funeral of the Emperor Meiji, leaving a will that no one should succeed to his title and that his house be allowed to lapse. Recently Court Itagaki died. He also left a will that no steps should be taken after his death by any of his descendants to succeed to his title and his relatives have respected his request.

Count Itagaki had for many years been known as an earnest advocate of limiting the Peerage to the life of the holder. At his death a book, written by him on the subject, was published.

According to the Yomiuri, the opinion in favor of limiting the title to its holder or of a system of reducing the degree of the Peerage by succession is gaining ground among the younger members of the Peerage. The Peerage Bureau, in the Imperial Household Department, has for some time been engaged in revision of the Peerage Law. When the draft revision has been completed it will be submitted to the Minister of the Imperial Household to obtain Imperial sanction.

Referring to the subject, an Imperial Household official says: as the present Peerage Law was compiled and issued 12 years ago it stands in need of revision badly. There are not a few among the Peers, who have not sufficient means to maintain their position and dignity, and it will be necessary for the Household Department to devise some means of affording them proper protection.

Pay For Temperamental Farm Hands

By Charles Kingsley
(*New York World*)

"A great deal has been said about the high wages of mechanics and industrial workers in general, but do you know what farm hands are getting these fine autumnal days?" asked Anderson T. Herd, New York banker and business man who is also a farmer on a big scale.

"I have a good-sized farm in New Jersey about sixteen miles from Trenton. It's a fifteen-hundred-acre affair which I call 'Herdlea.' I have quite a bunch of farm hands there and I am paying them $80 per month, furnishing them with their homes, rent free, and with sufficient garden space to raise all their vegetables. In addition I sell them milk at five cents a quart, which is actually below the cost price."

"Think of it," continued Mr. Herd. "Eighty dollars a month for farm hands. And the foreman and the mechanics get much more. Why, when I was a boy on a farm our hired men, as we called them down in Kentucky, used to get $12 or $13 a month. Five years ago $30 a month was considered good pay. Now we're paying $80 a month and providing practically everything they need, and yet they're not satisfied.

"Farm labor that is employed only by the day or week is even more expensive. It is quite a common thing to pay a farm hand $5 a day and in such cases it is often necessary to send an automobile for him in the morning and take him back to his home after his brief day's work.

"One of my neighbors recently employed half a dozen farm hands on this basis. He sent his own private car to their homes in the morning, fed them at noon and delivered them at their homes late in the afternoon. The men only worked eight hours, for which they received $5 each, but they refused to continue on that basis."

"What do you suppose they wanted?" Mr. Herd went on. "In all seriousness they asked to have the time it took to ride to and from their homes to my neighbor's farm deducted from their eight-hour day. In short, as it was about half an hour's ride each way, they demanded a seven hour day at $5, with their midday meal thrown in. My neighbor was tempted to fire the whole bunch on the spot, but he knew he would be helpless if he did so.

"For the so-called gentleman farmer—for the man who does not have to make his farm pay—this is not such a serious matter. But for the bona fide farmer it is little short of tragic.

"It's a mistake to think that the so-called 'unrest' of labor is confined to the larger industrial centers. It is just as much in evidence in the villages and on the farm. I have three farms; one in Canada, one in New York State and 'Herdlea' in New Jersey, and I want to tell you that conditions are the same everywhere.

"Farm hands today want to work only eight hours, despite the fact that it is impossible, in harvest time, to run a farm on an eight-hour day. There are days of bad weather when no work can be done, and there are days when fifteen and even sixteen hours are not sufficient to get the work done. Years ago the farm hands used to take that into consideration, but today your average farm hand will loaf when it rains and only work eight or, at most, ten hours under the most favorable conditions.

"It's useless to argue with them. They tell you frankly that if you are not willing to let them settle the matter of hours and wages you can hire somebody else. And as there isn't anybody else you can hire you are up against it.

"I am a firm believer in the eight-hour day in industrial concerns," continued Mr. Herd. "But as a practical farmer I know it is impossible to run a farm on such a basis and show a profit at the end of the year.

"Do you know what has caused this deplorable condition? It is not the high cost of living, for that has not affected the farm hands, who are supplied with homes and gardens to raise their vegetables. But they read the city newspapers just the same as mechanics, and have got the phrase 'democratisation of industry' on the brain. They don't know what it means any more than I do. But they have some idea that it entitles them to more money and that unless they get more money they will be democratic enough to quit work.

"I'm not a pessimist, but I don't see how the farmers around this section of the country are going to break even this year. I know that if I didn't have a prosperous business in New York I wouldn't be able to run my farms. And I was born and bred on a farm, and, what is more important, I have made money farming in various parts of the country. But with $80 a month for farm hands and the eight-hour day it means only one thing, bankruptcy."

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MOLLIE STEIMER, 'THE LITTLE RED'

Since Her Arrival From Russia, Eight Years Ago, This Enigmatical Russian Girl Has Pursued Her 'Glorious Cult Of Anarchy' On The Soviet Plan In East Side New York—Now She Faces A Severer Course Of Lessons In The Criminal Court

By Arthur Wynne
(*New York World*)

Mollie Steimer, sitting alone in her cell on an upper tier of the Tombs Prison on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 22, wrote two mysterious notes in a secret code. One she hid in her stocking and the other down the neck of her blouse. Mollie is a "Red," facing a sentence of fifteen years in Federal Prison for interfering with the draft.

She has been associated for several years with the operations of a secret organisation known publicly as the "American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviet of New York City," and also with certain meetings of young Russian workers from the east side in a room on the top floor of the building at No. 133 East Fifteenth Street. The sign on the door reads: "United Workers of the United States and Canada."

Mollie was expecting visitors when she coded those two notes. Here is one of them:

"EWOAE VAHOAOW TOAER OMOAST NESER POAYDAE ROAROFOAU OYOA"

When the visitors arrived—two investigators from the Department of Justice—Mollie declined to talk to them. Sitting on the edge of her cot with compressed lips and with her feet scarcely touching the floor, she looked more like a very little girl than a full-fledged Anarchist. She is diminutive and undeveloped; weighs not much more than a hundred pounds, if that. Her hair is dark and her features irregular, and nobody meeting her casually would think to look at her twice. She is barely twenty and she came to New York from Elizabeth, N. J., to preach anarchy to the east side.

And now, apart from the fifteen-year sentence confronting her, she will have to stand trial on a charge of "inciting to murder, arson and assassination." The Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill against her on that charge on Oct. 22. And by the time the Bomb Squad under Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan [illegible] Police Department, Assis[illegible] Alex I[illegible] pieced together later and re-coded by police experts who make a specialty of that sort of thing.

Perhaps the reader is sufficiently curious about the secret machinations and underground activities of the New York type of Anarchist to want to decipher the code message reproduced above.

This is the way the police experts did it:

They noticed that the letters "OA" appear together no less than eight times in the eight arrangements of letters. Run your pencil through each "OA" and consider each pencil mark as a dash or space between the hidden words of the message. Reverse the first two letters and you get the word "WE." Reverse the next four and you get "HAVE," and so on to the end of the note, which reads:

'WE HAVE TWO MORE PRESENTS READY FOR YOU'

The second note, written in the same code, is equally valuable. It is merely a candid expression by Mollie of her personal opinion of the New York police.

Nearly two years ago Mollie's real troubles with the police began, and since then she has written many of these notes, all in the same code. She has generally torn them up and left them where the police would be sure to pick them up and piece them together. They are very easy to read, once you have the key.

The United States was at war when the police began hearing about Mollie Steimer, "the Red." She was living with her father and mother and three younger sisters on the fifth floor of the tenement house at No. 35 Avenue C, near the corner of First Street. The family came from Russia about eight years ago and, after some years spent in Elizabeth, N.J., gravitated to New York's overcrowded lower east side. And it is there among the younger generation of Russians who work in clothing factories and east side department stores that Mollie [illegible] were parading as a protest against the "Allies' and United States' hypocrisy, dishonesty and murderous starvation and blockade of revolutionary Russia." The paraders were advised to disperse because they had overlooked the requirement of a permit to march. They declined to disperse, and so there was a small riot, during which seven men and one woman were arrested. The others then dispersed. The woman gave her name as Dora Lipkin. The police know her as Mrs. Hyman Perkus. Her husband was among those awaiting deportation. Mollie Steimer was not in the parade.

Three days later—at 1:30 p.m. Oct. 11, to be exact—Magistrate William A. Sweetser sent Mrs Perkus to the workhouse for six months. And eight hours later the first of a shower of inflammatory handbills headed "Arm Yourselves" and signed "American Anarchists' Federated Commune Soviet of New York City" fluttered down from the platform of a Second Avenue elevated train near the corner of Eighth Street. The handbills bore evidence of hurried preparation and press work. The ink was scarcely dry. Two women were seen dropping them from the elevated train platform between stations.

During that same week Gust Alonen and Carl Plavio, editors of a Finnish newspaper published on the east side, were on trial before Justice Bartow S. Weeks and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with criminal anarchy by advocating the overthrow of organised government. The law under which they were tried made anarchy a criminal offense and was enacted following the assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo in 1901. Alonen and Plavio were the first offenders to be tried under that law. Assistant District Attorney Rorke was prosecuting the case, and men from the Bomb Squad gathered much of the evidence.

Mollie Steimer was in court on the opening day of the trial, merely as an interested spectator. When Justice Weeks entered court everybody in the court room with the exception of Mollie stood up. She refused to rise, evidently having forgotten the little lesson Judge Clayton had taught her. Justice Weeks was lenient. He quietly reprimanded her and said she would never be allowed to enter his court again except as a prisoner. So Mollie had to get up and go out.

Certain bomb outrages having led to the formation of the Bomb Squad under Detective Sergeant Gegan, it was this squad that broke into the Anarchists' meeting place on East Fifteenth Street and arrested 164 men and women on the night of March 12 of this year. Mollie was found hiding in an adjoining room.

Investigation showed that some of the prisoners had been in the United States sixteen years without applying for naturalisation. Many, classed as "undesirables," were turned over to the Federal authorities for deportation. Others, including Mollie, against whom no new evidence was produced, were released.

Detectives Jerome Murphy and [illegible]ing the draft in handbills thrown to the proletariat from roof tops and from the platforms of Second Avenue elevated trains. The Federal authorities get her for that, and she was tried last year by a jury before Judge Henry D. Clayton in the United States Court. Mollie refused, during that trial, to show respect for the court by standing up and the attendants couldn't make her. Judge Clayton is a Southerner from Montgomery, Ala., with the chivalrous instinct traditionally belonging to a Southern gentleman, he merely said: "Let her alone," when she declined to stand up in his court.

But on Oct. 25 of last year when Judge Clayton was ready to sentence her, following her conviction, he first looked at his defiant and diminutive prisoner and then said:

"Mollie Steimer, stand up. You sat while others respectfully arose during your trial. Now you've GOT to stand up."

And for the first time in three weeks Mollie stood up in that court room, a meek and pathetic little "Red." That was lesson No. 1.

Judge Clayton gave her fifteen years. Pending an unsuccessful appeal to the United States Supreme Court she was released on $10,000 bail furnished by east side interests.

Mollie returned to the lower east side, a martyr to the "cause."

[illegible]ney Rorke, Detective Sergeant Gegan and others.

"Workers of America," the handbills read, "begin to arm yourselves and fight back in the same manner as you are being attacked. The bloody war of capitalism through its government against the workers is on." And there was much more to the same effect.

Mollie was shadowed, and on the afternoon of Oct. 14 she was seen mailing some of her handbills in a street letter box at Broadway and Seventeenth Street. The letter box was opened as soon as she had hurried away, and the handbills were found right on top of the heap inside. So the next day Detective Sergeant Gegan went over to the east side and picked Mollie up. She was turned over to the Federal authorities and committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. The complaint against her was made by P. O. Inspector G. A. Smith, and she was held on a charge of inciting to murder, arson and assassination.

As soon as the Federal Grand Jury had returned a true bill against her, Mollie's bail was raised to $10,000. The same east side friends who had provided the first $10,000 security came forward with another $10,000, and Mollie was released. The immigration authorities immediately re-arrested her on a deportation warrant, and Mollie went back to the Tombs. This time her bail was fixed at $15,000. Before her friends could raise this sum she was taken to Ellis Island "to await deportation." When she went on a hunger strike there she was transferred to Blackwell's Island. Then the fifteen-year sentence was confirmed by the higher courts and Mollie Steimer realised for the first time that she had been fighting something more powerful than herself.

Mollie's father died last year. Her mother broke down and cried when asked the other day to tell something about Mollie. Mollie's three sisters are quiet and well behaved. Mrs. Steimer is no longer young and much can happen in fifteen years.

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Care Of Children's Eyes By Dr. F.M. Gensburger, Oph.D.

It is pointed out by Dr. Davis, in the New York Medical Journal, that in those states where a more or less systematic examination of the eyes of school children has been instituted, from 15 to 25 percent of the children have defective vision, or a general average of 20 percent; that is, one child out of every five has defective vision.

If, in addition to this large percentage of school children with defective eyes, we take into account all those children who are farsighted or hyperopic, and astigmatic, but who have good vision, unless they are so far-sighted and astigmatic that it produces a severe strain on their eyes, especially for near work, often resulting in headaches, pains in the eyes, redness of the lids, styes, and reflex nervous symptoms, we shall have a very large percentage of school children whose eyes need attention.

Should we add all cases of squint or cross-eye associated with hyperopia or farsightedness, and those afflicted with myopia or near-sightedness, the list of cases requiring attention would be still further increased. In fact, about one-third of all children of school age need to have their eyes cared for, i.e., to have their eyes treated, or to have the correct glasses prescribed.

All children, whether they complain of their eyes or not, before being placed in school should have their eyes examined, not only for the benefit of the individual, but also for the protection of others. For example, those having contagious diseases could be excluded from school until they were not a menace to the other children, and at the same time they themselves could be cured; those having errors of refraction, i.e., those who are either far-sighted, near-sighted, astigmatic or a combination of astigmatism with one of the above, could be thoroughly examined in the most scientific way and have correct glasses prescribed for them.

It is really surprising that sometimes even the very slightest bit of error, has caused a considerable amount of trouble, such as headaches, pain in the eyes, red and swollen eye-lids, nervousness, lack of concentration, etc., and it is even more surprising to see all these symptoms disappear within a very short time, when even the weakest glass prescribed has been worn constantly, even if you often hear them say that they can see clearer without their glasses.

Glasses in such instances not only give relief to the eye trouble, but often convert a seemingly dull pupil into a good student, simply by making it possible for the child to pursue its studies with comfort.

There is another affection of the eyes of young children, that I wish to call attention to, and that is squint, or "cross-eye." Not only is it an unsightly deformity, but it makes the child timid, and in a sensitive child makes him shun his playmates, because of the fun they make of him, so that this deformity of the eyes actually has an influence on the character of the individual. Even in after life it militates against the success of the individual.

But of greater consequence still is the fact that a squinting eye in the great majority of cases, loses most of its vision; it becomes amblyopic, that is, weak-sighted. Parents are unaware of this, and until comparatively recent years doctors themselves paid but little attention to it, often giving advice to the parents to do nothing; that the child would outgrow the squint.

Squinting eyes rapidly lose all useful vision; this occurs so rapidly, that an infant under one year of age with a constant squint in one eye will, in the absence of proper treatment, go blind in this eye within three months. A squint that develops at the age of two or three takes a few months longer to destroy useful vision.

All these infantile squinters can be saved from blindness, if seen early.

It is criminal to tell a mother that her child will outgrow a squint, or that she must wait until her child is old enough for operation. The vast majority of squint operations in later years are solely cosmetic, i.e., the eye is straightened and naturally looks well from the outside, but all useful vision has long since been lost from delay of operation.

FOREIGN CONSULS ASKED TO ATTEND BIG TRADE MEET

Foreign Commerce To Be Discussed At Convention In San Francisco in May

San Francisco, December 5.—Invitations today were extended by the Pacific Coast Committee in charge of the Seventh Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council to the Consular representatives of twenty-seven nations and their dependencies bordering on the Pacific. The convention will be held here May 12-15. For the first time in the history of the National Foreign Trade Council foreign delegates have been invited.

Chairman James A. Farrell of the National Foreign Trade Council discussed the invitation to foreign nations to send representatives to the meeting as indicative of the importance to American foreign trade of the nations engaged in Pacific overseas trade.

The Consuls in San Francisco, representing twenty-seven nations, were each presented today with an invitation for their governments in which it was requested that each government name ten business men of their nation as representatives at the convention. The following consuls were extended invitations to the convention:

Alberto Palacioa, Consul General for Bolivia.
Arturo Lorca, Consul for Chile.
Chao Hain-chu, Consul General for China.
Sergio A. Baron, Consul for Colombia.
Alberto L. Scott, Acting Consul General for Costa Rica.
Manuel C. de Vaca, Consul General for Equador.
Rodriguez Cerua, Consul General for Guatemala.
Andres F. Leiva, Consul General for Honduras.
[illegible]ta, Consul General for Japan.
J. [illegible]rzo Zertuche, Acting Consul General for Mexico.
Alfredo Gallegos, Consul General for Nicaragua.
Francisco Jimenez, Consul for Panama.
Dr. Santiago Llosa de Arguelles, Consul for Peru.
Pio Romero Bosque, Consul for Salvador.
H. [illegible] W. Dinkelspiel, Consul for Siam.
[illegible] attendance of

The Golden Ballot

Once again the huge white Corner House, 8 Marble Arch, W. I., which sheltered the "Camps Library" and later the famous Social Club, "Charmys," for N. C. O.'s and Men, during the War, is given over to charitable enterprises, and at present constantly besieged by eager purchasers of Golden Ballot tickets, who, pausing to gaze at the fascinating poster designed by Miss Nancy Nicholson—a daughter of the famous artist—which briefly and forcibly depicts all that the Golden Ballot stands for, fall victims to its double-sided appeal (for who would not wish to lend a hand in re-settling disabled officers and men, or resist the pleasures of a gamble?) and dive into the "Hole in the Wall" which leads to the Ticket Office, to emerge bearing a small orange colored slip which for the next few months will delight the imagination of the owner with visions of a "Cheque for £2,500" (the first Prize), a "Motor Car," a "Pearl Necklace," the "Lease of a London House" (or alternatively £1,000), a "Cheque for £500," or "Lunch at the Savoy for Two every day for a Month!" and a hundred other fascinating things!

Further gifts are daily added to the Prize List by kindly donors interested in the good cause, some of which are decidedly novel and amusing.

They range from a "Two Weeks' Holiday at the Palace Hotel, Murren, during next June or July," the lovely Alpine Flower Season, from Sir Henry Lunn, "Five Ten Guinea Bets on which ever horse the Ticket Winners fancy for the Derby" from Mr. Bottomley, or "A return trip to Paris by Aeroplane" from an anonymous Donor, to a beautiful gold and black Lacquer Table from Lady Valda Macheli, sister of Countess Glichen—for those to whom a quiet prize makes more appeal.

The Golden Ballot Poster depicts a choice collection of these varied attractions dangling from strings across the top of the picture, whilst at the foot a double group of badly disabled men, on crutches, or in wheeled chairs, in hospital blue, gaze with marked satisfaction at the activities of an energetic auctioner with vast crowds of excited bidders depicted in the middle distance hurrying from all points of the compass to get a "Vote" before the Ballot closes!

Registered under the War Charities Act, and under the special patronage of Admiral Beatty, the success of the Golden Ballot, which owes its origin to the enterprise and ingenuity of Mrs. C. F. Leyel (the well-known Organiser whose work for the Red Cross Funds in the "Old Gold and Silver Collection" during the war will be remembered) seems already assured, judging by the rate at which the ballot tickets are selling. Enormous demands for both single 5/- tickets and for books containing twenty-five, are pouring in from all over the country-side by every post, and there seems little doubt that "A Ticket for the Golden Ballot" will form a very popular gift!

One of the first results from this generous public response to the appeal for a kindly helping hand in the re-settlement of disabled ex-officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Merchantile Marine by joining in the Golden Ballot, was the cheque Mrs. C. F. Leyel was able to hand to the Committee for Industrial Settlements for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, whose offices are housed in the same building, and which is under the Presidency of Lord Queenborough, with Lord Avebury as Treasurer, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and a long list of Vice-Presidents.

This gift has proved of great service in enabling the Council to accelerate the opening of its first Training Colony for Consumptive Ex-Service men at Preston Hall, a beautiful country house, with spacious grounds, near Maidstone.

Generous grants are promised by the Ministry of Health, Army Canteens Board, Prince of Wales' Fund, etc., but those take a little time to materialise and meanwhile the Golden Ballot cheque is paying the wages bill for the small army of gardeners engaged in getting the grounds in order ready for the special outdoor training in laying out and keeping golf greens and bowling greens intensive chicken farming, etc., which form an important part of the scheme, and although the Golden Ballot has only been started since October, it has been possible to open Preston Hall for the reception of 110 Tubercular men already.

On the advice of the Auditors, Messrs. Edward Moore & Sons, all profits from the sale of the Golden Ballot Tickets, with the exception of the above-mentioned cheque, are being invested in Treasury Bonds, for the present, to swell the general fund, the aim of the Organiser being to raise no less than the necessary sum before the Golden Ballot closes and the prizes are drawn—most probably next April.

(Note: Other details of this drawing will be found in an advertisement in today's CHINA PRESS, page 2, and at present exchange it is a good buy.)

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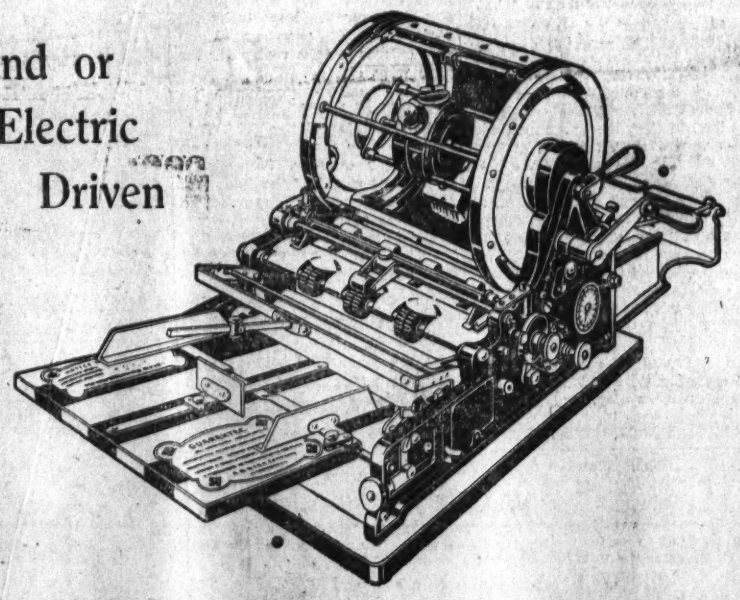
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FROM ALL DEALERS

MOLLIE STEIMER, 'THE LITTLE RED'

Since Her Arrival From Russia, Eight Years Ago, This Enigmatical Russian Girl Has Pursued Her 'Glorious Cult Of Anarchy' On The Soviet Plan In East Side New York—Now She Faces A Severer Course Of Lessons In The Criminal Court

By Arthur Wynne
(*New York World*)

Mollie Steimer, sitting alone in her cell on an upper tier of the Tombs Prison on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 22, wrote two mysterious notes in a secret code. One she hid in her stocking and the other down the neck of her blouse. Mollie is a "Red," facing a sentence of fifteen years in Federal Prison for interfering with the draft.

She has been associated for several years with the operations of a secret organisation known publicly as the "American Anarchist Federated Commune Soviet of New York City," and also with certain meetings of young Russian workers from the east side in a room on the top floor of the building at No. 133 East Fifteenth Street. The sign on the door reads: "United Workers of the United States and Canada."

Mollie was expecting visitors when she coded those two notes. Here is one of them:

"EWOAE VAHOAOW TOAER OMOAST NESER POAYDAE ROAROFOAU OYOA"

When the visitors arrived—two investigators from the Department of Justice—Mollie declined to talk to them. Sitting on the edge of her cot with compressed lips and with her feet scarcely touching the floor, she looked more like a very little girl than a full-fledged Anarchist. She is diminutive and undeveloped; weighs not much more than a hundred pounds, if that. Her hair is dark and her features irregular, and nobody meeting her casually would think to look at her twice. She is barely twenty and she came to New York from Elizabeth, N. J., to preach anarchy to the east side.

And now, apart from the fifteen-year sentence confronting her, she will have to stand trial on a charge of "inciting to murder, arson and assassination." The Federal Grand Jury returned a true bill against her on that charge on Oct. 22. And by the time the Bomb Squad under Detective Sergeant James J. Gegan of the Police Department, Assistant District Attorney Alex. I Rorke, Assistant United States District Attorney George W. Taylor, the State Constabulary, the pieced together later and re-coded by police experts who make a specialty of that sort of thing.

Perhaps the reader is sufficiently curious about the secret machinations and underground activities of the New York type of Anarchist to want to decipher the code message reproduced above.

This is the way the police experts did it:

They noticed that the letters "OA" appear together no less than eight times in the eight arrangements of letters. Run your pencil through each "OA" and consider each pencil mark as a dash or space between the hidden words of the message. Reverse the first two letters and you get the word "WE." Reverse the next four and you get "HAVE," and so on to the end of the note, which reads:

'WE HAVE TWO MORE PRESENTS READY FOR YOU'

The second note, written in the same code, is equally valuable. It is merely a candid expression by Mollie of her personal opinion of the New York police.

Nearly two years ago Mollie's real troubles with the police began, and since then she has written many of these notes, all in the same code. She has generally torn them up and left them where the police would be sure to pick them up and piece them together. They are very easy to read, once you have the key.

The United States was at war when the police began hearing about Mollie Steimer, "the Red." She was living with her father and mother and three younger sisters on the fifth floor of the tenement house at No. 35 Avenue C, near the corner of First Street. The family came from Russia about eight years ago and, after some years spent in Elizabeth, N.J., gravitated to New York's overcrowded lower east side. And it is there among the younger generation of Russians who work in clothing factories and east side department stores that Mollie has found a following.

"I spent eight years studying the glorious principles of anarchy [illegible] the other day. "That ing the draft in handbills thrown to the proletariat from roof tops and from the platforms of Second Avenue elevated trains. The Federal authorities get her for that, and she was tried last year by a jury before Judge Henry D. Clayton in the United States Court. Mollie refused, during that trial, to show respect for the court by standing up and the attendants couldn't make her. Judge Clayton is a Southerner from Montgomery, Ala., with the chivalrous instinct traditionally belonging to a Southern gentleman, he merely said: "Let her alone," when she declined to stand up in his court.

But on Oct. 25 of last year when Judge Clayton was ready to sentence her, following her conviction, he first looked at his defiant and diminutive prisoner and then said:

"Mollie Steimer, stand up. You sat while others respectfully arose during your trial. Now you've GOT to stand up."

And for the first time in three weeks Mollie stood up in that court room, a meek and pathetic little "Red." That was lesson No. 1.

Judge Clayton gave her fifteen years. Pending an unsuccessful appeal to the United States Supreme Court she was released on $10,000 bail furnished by east side interests.

Mollie returned to the lower east side, a martyr to the "cause."

Certain bomb outrages having led to the formation of the Bomb Squad under Detective Sergeant Gegan, it was this squad that broke into the Anarchists' meeting place on East Fifteenth Street and arrested 164 men and women on the night of March 12 of this year. Mollie was found hiding in an adjoining room.

Investigation showed that some of the prisoners had been in the United States sixteen years without applying for naturalisation. Many, classed as "undesirables," were turned over to the Federal authorities for deportation. Others, including Mollie, against whom no new evidence was produced, were released.

Detectives Jerome Murphy and Louis Herman of the Bomb Squad, working with Detective Gegan, stopped an unlicenced parade of 4,000 Russians from the east side on Eighth S[illegible] were parading as a protest against the "Allies' and United States' hypocrisy, dishonesty and murderous starvation and blockade of revolutionary Russia." The paraders were advised to disperse because they had overlooked the requirement of a permit to march. They declined to disperse, and so there was a small riot, during which seven men and one woman were arrested. The others then dispersed. The woman gave her name as Dora Lipkin. The police know her as Mrs. Hyman Perkus. Her husband was among those awaiting deportation. Mollie Steimer was not in the parade.

Three days later—at 1:30 p.m. Oct. 11, to be exact—Magistrate William A. Sweetser sent Mrs Perkus to the workhouse for six months. And eight hours later the first of a shower of inflammatory handbills headed "Arm Yourselves" and signed "American Anarchists' Federated Commune Soviet of New York City" fluttered down from the platform of a Second Avenue elevated train near the corner of Eighth Street. The handbills bore evidence of hurried preparation and press work. The ink was scarcely dry. Two women were seen dropping them from the elevated train platform between stations.

During that same week Gust Alonen and Carl Plavio, editors of a Finnish newspaper published on the east side, were on trial before Justice Bartow S. Weeks and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, charged with criminal anarchy by advocating the overthrow of organised government. The law under which they were tried made anarchy a criminal offense and was enacted following the assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo in 1901. Alonen and Plavio were the first offenders to be tried under that law. Assistant District Attorney Rorke was prosecuting the case, and men from the Bomb Squad gathered much of the evidence.

Mollie Steimer was in court on the opening day of the trial, merely as an interested spectator. When Justice Weeks entered court everybody in the court room with the exception of Mollie stood up. She refused to rise, evidently having forgotten the little lesson Judge Clayton had taught her. Justice Weeks was lenient. He quietly reprimanded her and said she would never be allowed to enter his court again except as a prisoner. So Mollie had to get up and go out. That was lesson No. 2.

Following the wholesale distribution of the "Arm Yourselves" handbills, carefully folded [illegible] were mailed to Justice ney Rorke, Detective Sergeant Gegan and others.

"Workers of America," the handbills read, "begin to arm yourselves and fight back in the same manner as you are being attacked. The bloody war of capitalism through its government against the workers is on." And there was much more to the same effect.

Mollie was shadowed, and on the afternoon of Oct. 14 she was seen mailing some of her handbills in a street letter box at Broadway and Seventeenth Street. The letter box was opened as soon as she had hurried away, and the handbills were found right on top of the heap inside. So the next day Detective Sergeant Gegan went over to the east side and picked Mollie up. She was turned over to the Federal authorities and committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail. The complaint against her was made by P. O. Inspector G. A. Smith, and she was held on a charge of inciting to murder, arson and assassination.

As soon as the Federal Grand Jury had returned a true bill against her, Mollie's bail was raised to $10,000. The same east side friends who had provided the first $10,000 security came forward with another $10,000, and Mollie was released. The immigration authorities immediately re-arrested her on a deportation warrant, and Mollie went back to the Tombs. This time her bail was fixed at $15,000. Before her friends could raise this sum she was taken to Ellis Island "to await deportation." When she went on a hunger strike there she was transferred to Blackwell's Island. Then the fifteen-year sentence was confirmed by the higher courts and Mollie Steimer realised for the first time that she had been fighting something more powerful than herself.

Mollie's father died last year. Her mother broke down and cried when asked the other day to tell something about Mollie. Mollie's three sisters are quiet and well behaved. Mrs. Steimer is no longer young and much can happen in fifteen years.

SIGNS THAT SEEM SERIOUS

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The debility, nervousness and distress which inevitably follow when the blood becomes thin often lead the victim to believe that he is suffering from a serious organic malady. Heart flutterings, a nervous cough, and indigestion are common symptoms in cases of thin blood or anæmia. Such symptoms are apt to frighten the sufferer into the belief that there is something radically wrong with his heart, lungs or stomach, and the ensuing worry only serves to further reduce his vitality.

Generally, what is needed at such times is a blood-builder that will tone up the impoverished blood. Once the blood has been restored to strength it will carry vitality to every part of the body, and the patient will be surprised to find that his heart again becomes normal and the rebellion of the stomach stops.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Care Of Children's Eyes By Dr. F.M. Gensburger, Oph.D.

It is pointed out by Dr. Davis, in the New York Medical Journal, that in those states where a more or less systematic examination of the eyes of school children has been instituted, from 15 to 25 percent of the children have defective vision, or a general average of 20 percent; that is, one child out of every five has defective vision.

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All children, whether they complain of their eyes or not, before being placed in school should have their eyes examined, not only for the benefit of the individual, but also for the protection of others. For example, those having contagious diseases could be excluded from school until they were not a menace to the other children, and at the same time they themselves could be cured; those having errors of refraction, i.e., those who are either far-sighted, nearsighted, astigmatic, or a combination of astigmatism with one of the above, could be thoroughly examined in the most scientific way and have correct glasses prescribed for them.

It is really surprising that sometimes even the very slightest bit of error, has caused a considerable amount of trouble, such as headaches, pain in the eyes, red and swollen eye-lids, nervousness, lack of concentration, etc., and it is even more surprising to see all these symptoms disappear within a very short time, when even the weakest glass prescribed has been worn constantly, even if you often hear them say that they can see clearer without their glasses.

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But of greater consequence still is the fact that a squinting eye in the great majority of cases, loses most of its vision; it becomes amblyopic, that is, weak-sighted. Parents are unaware of this, and until comparatively recent years doctors themselves paid but little attention to it, often giving advice to the parents to do nothing; that the child would outgrow the squint.

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FOREIGN CONSULS ASKED TO ATTEND BIG TRADE MEET

Foreign Commerce To Be Discussed At Convention In San Francisco in May

San Francisco, December 5.—Invitations today were extended by the Pacific Coast Committee in charge of the Seventh Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council to the Consular representatives of twenty-seven nations and their dependencies bordering on the Pacific. The convention will be held here May 12-15. For the first time in the history of the National Foreign Trade Council foreign delegates have been invited.

Chairman James A. Farrell of the National Foreign Trade Council discussed the invitation to foreign nations to send representatives to the meeting as indicative of the importance to American foreign trade of the nations engaged in Pacific overseas trade.

The Consuls in San Francisco, representing twenty-seven nations, were each presented today with an invitation for their governments in which it was requested that each government name ten business men of their nation as representatives at the convention. The following consuls were extended invitations to the convention:

Alberto Palacios, Consul General for Bolivia.
Arturo Lorca, Consul for Chile.
Chao Hain-chu, Consul General for China.
Sergio A. Baron, Consul for Colombia.
Alberto L. Scott, Acting Consul General for Costa Rica.
Manuel C. de Vaca, Consul General for Equador.
Rodriguez Cerua, Consul General for Guatemala.
Carlos F. Leiva, Consul General for Honduras.
[illegible]ta, Consul General for Japan.
J. [illegible]rzo Zertuche, Acting Consul General for Mexico.
Alfredo Gallegos, Consul General for Nicaragua.
Francisco Jimenez, Consul for Panama.
Dr. Santiago Llosa de Arguelles, Consul for Peru.
Pio Romero Bosque, Consul for Salvador.
H. D. W. Dinkelspiel, Consul for Siam.
[illegible] attendance of

The Golden Ballot

Once again the huge white Corner House, 8 Marble Arch, W. I., which sheltered the "Camps Library" and later the famous Social Club, "Charmys," for N. C. O.'s and Men, during the War, is given over to charitable enterprises, and at present constantly besieged by eager purchasers of Golden Ballot tickets, who, pausing to gaze at the fascinating poster designed by Miss Nancy Nicholson—a daughter of the famous artist—which briefly and forcibly depicts all that the Golden Ballot stands for, fall victims to its double-sided appeal (for who would not wish to lend a hand in re-settling disabled officers and men, or resist the pleasures of a gamble?) and dive into the "Hole in the Wall" which leads to the Ticket Office, to emerge bearing a small orange colored slip which for the next few months will delight the imagination of the owner with visions of a "Cheque for £2,500" (the first Prize), a "Motor Car," a "Pearl Necklace," the "Lease of a London House" (or alternatively £1,000), a "Cheque for £500," or "Lunch at the Savoy for Two every day for a Month!" and a hundred other fascinating things!

Further gifts are daily added to the Prize List by kindly donors interested in the good cause, some of which are decidedly novel and amusing.

They range from a "Two Weeks' Holiday at the Palace Hotel, Murren, during next June or July," the lovely Alpine Flower Season, from Sir Henry Lunn, "Five Ten Guinea Bets on which ever horse the Ticket Winners fancy for the Derby" from Mr. Bottomley, or "A return trip to Paris by Acroplane" from an anonymous Donor, to a beautiful gold and black Lacquer Table from Lady Valda Macheli, sister of Countess Glichen—for those to whom a quiet prize makes more appeal.

The Golden Ballot Poster depicts a choice collection of these varied attractions dangling from strings across the top of the picture, whilst at the foot a double group of badly disabled men, on crutches, or in wheeled chairs, in hospital blue, gaze with marked satisfaction at the activities of an energetic auctioneer with vast crowds of excited bidders depicted in the middle distance hurrying from all points of the compass to get a "Vote" before the Ballot closes!

Registered under the War Charities Act, and under the special patronage of Admiral Beatty, the success of the Golden Ballot, which owes its origin to the enterprise and ingenuity of Mrs. C. F. Leyel (the well-known Organiser whose work for the Red Cross Funds in the "Old Gold and Silver Collection" during the war will be remembered) seems already assured, judging by the rate at which the ballot tickets are selling. Enormous demands for both single 5/- tickets and for books containing twenty-five, are pouring in from all over the country-side by every post, and there seems little doubt that "A Ticket for the Golden Ballot" will form a very popular gift!

One of the first results from this generous public response to the appeal for a kindly helping hand in the re-settlement of disabled ex-officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Merchantile Marine by joining in the Golden Ballot, was the cheque Mrs. C. F. Leyel was able to hand to the Committee for Industrial Settlements for Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, whose offices are housed in the same building, and which is under the Presidency of Lord Queenborough, with Lord Avebury as Treasurer, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Sir Douglas Haig, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, and a long list of Vice-Presidents.

This gift has proved of great service in enabling the Council to accelerate the opening of its first Training Colony for Consumptive Ex-Service men at Preston Hall, a beautiful country house, with spacious grounds, near Maidstone.

Generous grants are promised by the Ministry of Health, Army Canteens Board, Prince of Wales' Fund, etc., but those take a little time to materialise and meanwhile the Golden Ballot cheque is paying the wages bill for the small army of gardeners engaged in getting the grounds in order ready for the special outdoor training in laying out and keeping golf greens and bowling greens intensive chicken farming, etc., which form an important part of the scheme, and although the Golden Ballot has only been started since October, it has been possible to open Preston Hall for the reception of 110 Tubercular men already.

On the advice of the Auditors, Messrs. Edward Moore & Sons, all profits from the sale of the Golden Ballot Tickets, with the exception of the above-mentioned cheque, are being invested in Treasury Bonds, for the present, to swell the general fund, the aim of the Organiser being to raise no less than the necessary sum before the Golden Ballot closes and the prizes are drawn—most probably next April.

(Note: Other details of this drawing will be found in an advertisement in today's China Press, page 2, and at present exchange it is a good buy.)

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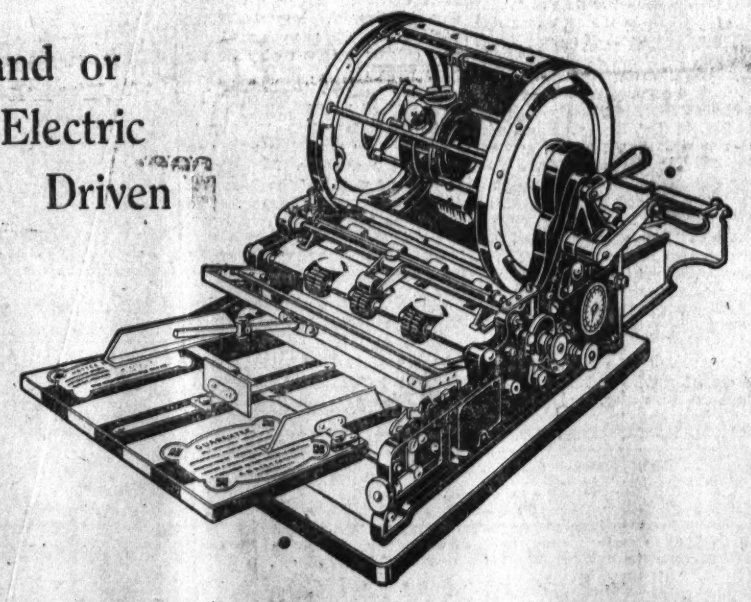

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FROM ALL DEALERS

Europe Needs U.S. Aid Now No Less Than During War

Her Foreign Credit Gone, She Still Needs Food And Fuel From Abroad To Avoid Disaster—In Present Situation Only Government Loans Without The Security Which Private Financing Requires Are Possible

By Jose Bornn, Jr.
(*New York Evening Post*)

While the bankers, financiers and the Government officials of this country are in turn making and turning down proposal after proposal for the financing of reconstruction in Europe, Europe itself is rolling on slowly but inevitably to that disaster which only prompt, positive and energetic action on the part of the United States can hope to minimise. Time spent in trying to find some means whereby an immediate monetary profit can be made or assured through extending the further assistance which Europe must have to avoid social and political as well as financial collapse, it is now clear, must be time wasted—and time, just at this juncture, is one of the most important elements. If assistance from the United States is to be of any effect at all, it must be clearly realised—and immediately, else it will be too late—that a crisis is at hand which must be met at once with no other purpose in mind than the weathering of that crisis. If it was right in 1916 for this country to throw its whole energy into the war against autocracy and militarism and to send its young manhood onto the battlefields of France to repulse the Central Powers' outrageous thrust at civilisation, it is clearly no less America's duty now, when hunger, poverty and their bedfellows, anarchy and Bolshevism, are gnawing at the very roots of European society, to throw the whole weight of its financial and economic strength into this second battle against the forces of destruction—a battle which just now is going against European society no less than was the struggle against militarism and autocracy in 1916. The war effort of the United States was characterised by no thought of future material gain: its peace effort in this crisis should be, in fact must be, on as high a plane.

EUROPE'S CREDITS STRAINED

It is apparent that no such huge sums of money or such great quantities of food and coal as the stricken nations of Europe require for their resuscitation can be advanced to them on a purely business basis. Credit, as such, can be advanced only where there is some sort of security to offer in return, some reasonable indication that interest charges and the principle can be paid off over a period of years, a security, in other words, which has value and can be traded against by the holder. But Europe's foreign credits have been strained to the point of exhaustion during the five years of war conditions, due to the almost complete stoppage of exports during the war and the necessity for greater importations than were ever made before. Not only was national wealth mortgaged to a dangerous degree, but the great bulk of Europe's accumulated wealth was spent, all for destructive purposes.

The lessened food production in Europe this year left the people of Europe with a shortage of 45 percent in their foodstuffs requirements. It would require 4,275,000,000 bushels of grain to make up this shortage, of which the world had to offer only about 1,000,000,000 bushels. At the present cost of grain and of transportation it would cost Europe roughly $3,000,000,000 to purchase what grain the world has available for export over and above its own barest requirements.

There is on top of this a shortage of coal throughout Europe amounting to something over 200,000,000 tons. The coal situation is only a degree less serious in its possible consequences than the food situation. The lack of coal, which in Europe is still the principal source of power for transportation and for industries, means a reduction to just that extent of production. It reduces the earning power of the people and of industries and reduces the Government's revenue because of the decreased taxable earnings. The ability of the nations of Europe to meet their foreign obligations is dependent entirely on the ability of their people to produce for export and to produce for home consumption so as to eliminate the necessity of heavy imports. Without coal and without production, furthermore, unemployment, the breeder and the stimulant to social disorders, would follow. Already Bolshevism, as well as all the milder forms of labor unrest, honeycombs all Europe. Without food, without money, without employment, even the more substantial European workmen, whose better judgment has thus far held them in restraint, may come under the influence of the various pernicious 'isms with which not only Europe but all the world is lately infested. But to purchase from abroad at present prices and at present freight rates the 200,000,000 tons of coal or other fuel which Europe needs would cost roughly $6,000,000,000.

REQUIRE NINE BILLIONS

Thus to purchase their food and fuel requirements alone the nations of Europe require at least another $9,000,000,000. Under the conditions prevailing it does not seem that such a sum can be raised by private financing in this country or anywhere else Rather it is a matter for the Government to handle without exacting any definite security, much as it provided the $10,000,000,000 credit to the European nations during the war. It was significant that, much as they would have profited by it, the foreign delegates to the recent International Trade Conference in Atlantic City could offer no definite clear-cut plan for financing on a purely business basis the needs of their respective countries. As a matter of fact it is fairly evident now that no such plan is possible. What is needed would seem to be a clearer realisation in this country of the crisis which Europe is facing today and the definite establishment in the public mind of the fact that the things for which this country fought and bled in the world war are today in as great if not in greater danger than they were in 1916. When America's duty in the matter is clearly established action may be expected to follow in short order.

HOW LADY ASTOR WAS ELECTED

Holds Voter's Baby And Tells The Mother She Has 'Had Lots Of Practice'

Plymouth, November 15, (Associated Press).—When the polls closed at 8 o'clock tonight, Lady Astor said she thought she had won by a majority of 5,000. It was a most interesting day. Lady Astor spent the day driving in an open carriage through all parts of the district. She was received by applauding crowds with only two exceptions. One of these was at the wharfside, where a group of fifty dockmen "booed" the carriage, and a laborer smoking a pipe approached the Unionist candidate, at the same time pulling out some money.

"I'll bet you a shilling you'll be defeated," he said.

Lady Astor stood up and called immediately: "I'll take you."

Lord Astor drew her back on the seat and the carriage proceeded, followed by the derisive shouts of the laborers.

Lady Astor drove through a tenement district known to be a hotbed of Socialist extremists. She waved a staff bearing the Coalition colors and inquired: "How are you voting?" but her words were drowned by a chorus of cries from the women and children on the balconies, who shouted: "We are for Gay!"

Despite the disapproval of the residents, the carriage drove to the end of the street and returned amid another five-minute storm of protest. Lady Astor shouted a defiant farewell:

"You had better take a fighting woman if you can't get a fighting man. I prefer the Union Jack to the Red flag."

She had a far different reception at the market place a few minutes later. Sympathetic greetings were accorded here and everywhere. Hundreds trailed her through the market, clutching at her hands and calling reassurances of victory.

At a polling station Lady Astor held at baby while a mother voted, and told the returning mother: "I have had lots of practice on this job."

Correspondents and photographers followed Lady Astor, who pleaded with them to go away. Her aids led the crowds on the street corners in singing parodies and other appropriate campaign songs.

The Labor and Liberal candidates similarly canvassed the districts, but excepting in their strongholds the greetings they received in no way approached the spontaneous enthusiasm displayed for Lady Astor.

Lady Astor was one of the first women to vote after the opening of the polls here. Her coachman, Churchwood, a veteran of three Astor campaigns, cast the first vote in his district soon after the polls opened. He then hitched a team to the carriage Lady Astor calls her "campaign chariot" and was in front of the Astor home at 9:15 o'clock. Her ladyship, seemingly as fresh and energetic as at the beginning of her arduous electioneering campaign, stepped briskly into the carriage, accompanied by Lord Astor.

"Really, I feel better than a fortnight ago," Lady Astor remarked to the newspaper men. "This has been a great tonic." She drove away, calling: "I am going to vote 'proper' now."

Her ballot was cast in a school house. Lord Astor, although disqualified through his elevation to the peerage, was technically entitled to vote because his name had not been removed from the register. He was informed to this effect this morning, but he declined to vote, saying he did not desire to take advantage of a technicality.

Lady Astor charged during the morning that there was a plot on the part of the labor men to "rush" the polls late in the afternoon and block off the voters of other parties. She said precautions had been taken, however, to prevent the execution of such a plan.

Isaac Foot, the Liberal candidate, and W. T. Gay, the Labor nominee, also were early voters and duplicated Lady Astor's visits to the polling stations and it was commented that few persons greeted them as they appeared in their motor cars, but that the appearance of the woman candidate's carriage invariably occasioned cries of "Good luck, Lady Astor!" or "You win, Nancy!" together with salutes from passing military men, handkerchief-waving by women, the raising of hats by civilians and the clustering of scores of children about her carriage at every stop.

St. John's University News Items

The 1920 St. John's Blue Book, published annually by the University Christian Association, under the editorship of the Rev. Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, made in appearance on New Year's Day. It contains information about the University, her students and alumni, national and college songs, alumni directory, diary, space for cash accounts, blank streets, etc. The little book is an excellent thing in itself every "Johannean" ought to secure a copy.

* * *

Mr. Z. P. Jien of the School of Science who is a member of the class of 1919, was married on Saturday, January 3, at his home in Ningpo.

* * *

The students and alumni of the St. Mary's Hall celebrated the 30th anniversary of their principal, Miss S. L. Dodson on Monday, January 5. A whole-day program of celebration was presented. Members of the faculty and staff of the University were invited and wished St. Mary's and Miss Dodson many happy returns of the day.

* * *

The preliminary hearings of the Chinese Oratorical Contest, one of the important annual contests offered at the University, were held on Tuesday afternoon, January 6, before Prof. P. J. Dzung, Mr. D. Y. Lee and Mr. T. W. Tsha of the faculty, who acted as judges. Quite a number took part in the competitive test for the gold medal given by the alumni of the Shanghai Branch. The four best students were chosen to compete for the final honors.

* * *

In view of the coming final examinations, the St. John's Students' Free School, established in Zankadoo for the children of the poor families, held its closing day exercises on Tuesday evening January 6, in the University Dispensary Hall. Many guests were present. Prizes were given to some of the diligent students.

* * *

The church congregation of the St. John's pro-Cathedral held its annual meeting in the church after evening prayer on Wednesday, January 7. Reports by the various committees were read and new officers for the vestry for the year were elected.

* * *

The St. John's Varsity Basketball team defeated the Y. M. C. A. "B" Team on the latter's floor on Wednesday evening, January 7, in the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Basketball League. The score was 38-34.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Tuchun Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien has circulated a telegram, denying the report that he is planning a monarchial restoration. He also asked that the party who has circulated the rumor be punished. Consequently, the Cabinet has sent out a circular telegram, asking the provincial authorities to suppress any such reports and demand corrections by the press for spreading the rumor of a new monarchial movement.

The Cabinet has wired to the three Eastern Provinces, Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, to take precautionary measures against Semenoff, who is reported to be advancing upon Hulun which is contemplating the cancellation of its autonomy.

General Wu Kwang-shin, Deputy Inspector of the Upper Yangtsze, will again be despatched to the South to unify the Peiyang party.

Plans are being formulated by the Currency Bureau to unify the system of paper currency. Investigations are being made as to the kind of notes circulated, their number and the area within which they are acceptable.

Following the arrests of Reds in the United States and Great Britain, the Government has instructed the border provinces to prevent these agitators from entering into Chinese territory.

On account of the dispute over the question of civil governorship involved in the permanent constitution, the work of the drafting of the Constitution has been suspended. A large number of Parliamentarians have left for Shanghai. No quorum is now present.

The Kuomingtang members of the Old Parliament vigorously favor that the election of city mayors be made as a stipulation in the permanent Constitution. The majority however are opposed to this and a dispute is now on.

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UPHOLDS FOIBLES IN WOMEN'S GARB

Dr. Copeland Controverts The Theory That Dress Is Responsible For Ill-Health

DOES BALK AT HAIR DYES

Cites Health Statistics To Clear Open-Work Hosiery From Blame For Influenza

New York, November 28.—Health Commissioner Dr. Royal S. Copeland controverted yesterday the opinion that vagaries in dress are often responsible for ill health among women. He was moved to speak by report from Paris that certain French medical men held the belief that light silk and open-work stockings were responsible for much of the influenza last Winter.

The Commissioner got out the records of the Health Department and unearthed statistics to show that women, especially young women, were not as susceptible to influenza as were men of the same age group. He further held that while the majority of the women who wore thin hosiery were single, the records showed that it was married women who were the more susceptible to the disease.

"This discussion leads me to remark," said the Commissioner, "that after more than thirty years' experience I have seen almost every vaunted theory regarding women's dress thrown on the ash heap of discarded ideas. A generation ago the discussion related to the harmfulness of corsets. The discussion went up while the death rate continued to go down, and it is probable that very few persons shortened their lives by wearing the much discussed tight corset.

"Next we heard of the danger of high heeled shoes. The spinal column was to be thrown out of alignment, nervous disorders were to follow, and even mental derangement. In spite of high-heeled shoes the sanitariums for the nervous and the insane asylums have received no unusual number of patients. Still later came the fears that the face veil, especially those with the big spots, were to be a factor in the development of impaired eyesight and blindness. Our dear sisters continued to wear veils, and no oculist will contend that eye troubles are more prevalent among women than men.

"Always there have been those who have fought against cosmetics and the powder. Personally I prefer to see the fresh, clean skin, but if I were a woman and had an absolute absence of color in my face I should use a little rouge. I doubt exceedingly that any serious harm has resulted from the use of cosmetics. When it comes to hair dyes I balk. It must be admitted that many dyes contain harmful ingredients and may have a harmful effect on the system.

"If my lady wants to wear silk stockings, high heeled shoes, or anything else that appears to the female heart, let her indulge her desires. There is something wonderful about the powers of the human body. Nature has adopted the human animal to live in every clime and under every condition of civilisation and barbarism. In spite of all the doleful predictions and the lamentations and all the peachments of the wise, fair women lives and thrives notwithstanding modern dress or the customs of antiquity. In this connection I wish to call attention to the fact that city women with their silk stockings and flimsy dress generally live longer than does her sister on the farms, where the dull monotony of country life is often fatal to womenkind.

"The mental attitude has a marked effect upon the physical system. While many persons seem to be of the opinion that life in a city is nerve-wrecking, it becomes, on the contrary, a means by which we combat nervousness through frequent contact with those things which we once dreaded, perhaps, but which, through experience, we learn are nothing that will harm us and exist in many cases, only as we take notice of them.

"Let us not, therefore, discourage the wearing of thin silk stockings, of lownecked gowns, of corsets or of anything which women care to adorn or leave unadorned for beauty. Her physical self has provided its ability to overcome many handicaps and it is absurd for us to urge her to deny herself in this respect on a ridiculous theory which has no base of truth upon which to stand."

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The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday at noon.

The B. I. s.s. Gregory Apcar from Calcutta, is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday day.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow left Pukwo for Shanghai yesterday and is due here today.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong Swatow and Ningpo next Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered, will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching will leave Foochow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Sangola will leave for Kobe this afternoon at two o'clock and the passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

The M.M. s.s. Scharnhorst, with the French mails of December 6, was expected to leave Saigon on Friday and is due in Shanghai about the end of January.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of December 11, will leave Saigon tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on January 21.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Tuesday morning at 6:30 o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Warf about 7 a.m. today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tskeshima Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf about 7 p.m. today.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali arrived in Shanghai from London and ports yesterday afternoon and has on board 1,767 bales of yearn and 5,644 bales of cotton for local merchants.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, 15, and is due at Woosung on Saturday night. The Shinyo sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco on Sunday, 18, and the tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia is due at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock and the tender Alexandra with inward bound passengers and mails may be exepcted to reach the Customs Jetty at 6:30 o'clock. The Asia sails for manila and Hongkong Tuesday afternoon and the outward passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty at eleven o'clock Tuesday morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London, is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on January 24.

Siccawei Weather Reports

9.—The depression of Japan moves away on the Kuriles; another one from Mongolia approaches Chihli. The pressure is highest between Chekiang and Hunan. Very strong W. winds in N. Japan; the breeze veers to the S. quarter on the Yellow sea. Moderate monsoon in the South. Weather very fine and milder.

10.—Extremely fine morning, milder temperature. The pressure decreases below the normal level. The breeze continues to veer to the S.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
			Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Aug.	26	—	Chinpu		
Oct.	7	—	Anamba		
Oct.	30	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	3	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
Nov.	8	—	Astra	Br.	
Nov.	12	— Hongkong	St. Dominic	Br.	S. Tomes
Nov.	13	— Cruise	Pingching	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	24	— Japan	Nissho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov.	26	—	Ogawa Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	2	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka		
Dec.	6	— River ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Dec.	7	— Seattle	Waban	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	14	— Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	18	— River ports	Meihu	Am.	Socony
Dec.	20	—	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	24	— Hongkong	Egrement Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	24	—	Shintoku M.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec.	24	—	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	—	Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	25	—	Newchow		
Dec.	25	—	Hwahkun	Chi.	Y. S. Co.
Dec.	31	—	Hungtok	Chi.	
Jan.	1	— Japan	Juho Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	5	— River Ports	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	6	— Hongkong	Woosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	— Chinwangtao	Tungus	Rus.	S.H. & Co.
Jan.	7	—	Juno	Nor.	
Jan.	7	—	Telf	Chi.	
Jan.	7	— Japan	Yoro Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	7	— Foochow	Mingshun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	8	— Tsingtau	Shinyue	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Bombay	Sangola	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan.	9	— Portland	Coaxet	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	9	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	9	— Hongkong	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	9	— Hongkong	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	9	— Hongkong	Haintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	— Japan	Kwanto Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	9	—	Gweneth		
Jan.	9	— Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	9	— Tsingtau	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Jan.	9	— River ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	9	— River ports	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	9	— Wenchow	Hasan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	9	— Chinwangtao	Hero	Nor.	K.M.A.
Jan.	9	— Japan	Isshin Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan.	9	—	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	9	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan.	10	— Japan	Borneo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	10	— Japan	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	10	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	10	— Chinwangtao	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Jan.	10	— Hongkong	Pakwo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	10	— Japan	Rokkosan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan.	10	— River ports	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	10	— River ports	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	— River ports	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	10	— Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	— Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	10	— Chefoo	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	10	— Chefoo	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	10	— London	Somali	Br.	M. M. & Co.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University, Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
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Special consideration to men in uniform.

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How to Preserve the Teeth

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Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

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1st Floor

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

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Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4088.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Tue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The Tenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, No. 3a Peking Road, on Wednesday, 14 January, 1920, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon to receive the Report and Accounts of the Company to 30th November, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th to 15th January, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1919.

KUNG YIK COTTON SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. will be held at the offices of the General Managers, 3a Peking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 14th day of January, 1920, in the forenoon immediately after the close of the Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders when the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as extraordinary resolutions, namely:—

RESOLUTION 1

That the words "or auditors" shall be inserted in the first line of sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association immediately after the word "Auditor."

RESOLUTION 2.

That the following sub-article be inserted after sub-article 4 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be numbered 5, namely:—

(5) "The General Managers with the approval of the Consulting Committee may fill any casual vacancy in the office of auditor, but while any such vacancy continues the surviving or continuing auditor or auditors (if any) may act."

RESOLUTION 3.

That the following sub-article be substituted for sub-article 5 of Article XIV of the Company's Articles of Association and be renumbered 6, namely:—

"(6) The remuneration of the auditor (s) shall be fixed by the Company in General Meeting except that the remuneration of any auditors appointed to fill any casual vacancy may be fixed by the Consulting Committee."

RESOLUTION 4.

That the first sub-article of Article XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and that in lieu thereof the following sub-articles be inserted:—

"XV (1) Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) so long as that Company or its successors shall be willing to act (subject as provided by the next ensuing sub-article hearin) and shall possess the requisite share qualification, namely, at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) Ordinary Shares of the Company shall be the General Managers of the Company: and so long as that Company or its successors shall be such General Managers, the Senior representative for the time being in Shanghai of that Company or of its successors, shall be the Chairman of the Company. The Company shall forthwith enter into an agreement in writing to employ the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. and its successors in business, as such General Managers upon the terms above set forth.

"XV (2) The General Managers shall not resign their office without giving to the Consulting Committee six calendar months previous notice in writing to take effect on the last day of the financial year of the Company which expires next after such six months notice shall have expired, or at the same time as the expiration of such six months notice.

"XV (3) In the event of the said Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. or its successors in business (being a British Firm or Company) ceasing to be the General Managers another British Firm or Company shall be appointed in their place by shareholders at a General Meeting to be convened by the Consulting Committee or by Shareholders for that purpose, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

RESOLUTION 5.

That sub-article No. 8 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled.

RESOLUTION 6.

That sub-articles Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of Article No. XV of the Company's Articles of Association be renumbered 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively.

Should the above resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions, to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By order of the Consulting Committee.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Kung Yik Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, 23rd December, 1919. 27132

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
Iloilo	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

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In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
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T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
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Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
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Ross Thomson, Esq.
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Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
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Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
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Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

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A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

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Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
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	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

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Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

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Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,983.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

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Societe Anonyme
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(THE BELGIAN BANK)

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Agents:
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President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

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Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
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35 Szechuen Road

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Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Venezuela
Buenos Aires	Caracas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	Siberia
Brazil	Vladivostok
Bahia	Italy
Pernambuco	Genoa
Porto Alegre	Porto Rico
Rio de Janeiro	San Juan
Santos	Colombia
Sao Paulo	Medellin
Chile	Russia
Santiago	Moscow
Valparaiso	Petrograd
Uruguay	Spain
Montevideo	Madrid
	Trinidad
	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中 华 银 行
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betoe
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong, Manila, Peking and Tientsin

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open from January 5, 1920, to March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up) $1,000,000.00
Deposits $5,248,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C		Arare	Jap. destroyer
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B. N. B.	Dec. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Dec. 4	Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
2 C		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
9 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jap. gun-boat
1 C	Nov. 15	Shirayaki	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
9 P	Dec. 15	Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
P & O B I	Aug. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 6, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	25-30
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	18-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	,,	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano
Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Yen
Capital Subscribed 100,000,000
,, Paid up 61,000,000
Reserve Fund Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	,,	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	$3.00
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.80

SEES ACCEPTANCE OF EINSTEIN IDEA

Sir Oliver Lodge Says That Mathematical Teachers Will Have A 'Terrible Time'

London, November 24.—To a small and distinguished gathering at Lord Glenconner's residence tonight, Sir Oliver Lodge explained the theory of Einstein, whose predictions were recently partially confirmed by the solar expedition and given to the world by the Astronomer Royal.

So complicated has this revolutionary theory proved that even some of the most learned have been confounded. Sir Oliver gave the foundation of the theory in this way:

"So long as matter is stationary with matter, its motion with respect to the other produces no sort of optical effect, though this effect has been sought by observers in the last half century. Hence Einstein said let us assume that it is impossible to observe motion through the ether, but that the compensation will always be complete and let us work out a physics on that hypothesis. 'We do not know,' he said, 'whether the earth is moving a thousand miles a second or only an inch an hour. All our attempt to measure such ideas of motion are frustrated by some compensating influences which are embedded in the ether.'

"So in 1305 Einstein virtually said: 'We must assume that we shall never be able to get anything about the motion of matter through the ether, and we can only make deductions from the relatively of other motions of matter.'"

Hence the new physics, declared Sir Oliver, required for co-ordinates, not merely length, breadth, and thickness, but time. Gravity, too, ceases to become a force but becomes a quality in a fourth dimensioned space.

"The death knell of ether has been sounded," he said, "and there come strangely varying properties out of emptiness. Einstein's theory is not dynamical. Euclid becomes incorrect when applied to existing realities. Either there is boundary to space or there is not, but personally I cannot conceive either, though we must assume that one of these theories is right. To my mind, the great achievement of Einstein is his discovery of gravity in its relation to other forces."

Sir Oliver concluded with the prediction that the new physics would dominate all other physics, and that the next generation of mathematical professors would have a terrible time of it, at which there was laughter.

"For university courses and for all purposes of scholastic instruction," he said, "we shall have the Gallean and Newtonian dynamics, but they would reign as a 'limited monarchy,' and, sooner or later, the Einstein physics would influence the intelligent man."

Replying to Dr. Schuster, who voiced the thanks of the company, Sir Oliver said that the younger scientists of today were pursuing Einstein's path with brilliant success.

"Some day," he remarked, "I think that perhaps gravitation will give up its secret, but I must leave all the 'transcendental' metnods to the young men."

Harold Waves A Red Flag

(*New York Tribune*)

The third reader, or perhaps it was the second, contained a story about a boy who saw a piece of railroad track missing and waved the best family blanket in front of the road's most hurried flyer. The boy, as the story goes, received all the loose change and odds and ends in the pockets of the passengers, in addition to numerous business cards giving addresses at which to call for a fine job.

Maybe Harold Brown, twelve years old, of Chittenden, Ohio, read of the third reader and the yarn about the boy and the red blanket and he, too, visualised himself as the modest hero. He may have been thinking of this when he stumbled onto a vacant place in the rails, on a forty-foot embankment.

A horse was missing from the Brown farm and Harold and his father went searching for it. The Ohio topography at this point is covered with close-growing shrubs, and the boy went along the railroad embankment thinking this the best means of catching a glimpse of the missing horse, which was A. W. O. L. from some strenuous labor.

For almost a mile he scrambled along the track, looking vainly for the missing Brown livestock. He tried walking on one of the rails. Suddenly he encountered nothing when he put one of his feet forward. He looked and saw that about eighteen inches of the rail was missing, gone as clearly as if some giant with an appetite for steel had taken a hungry bite.

LET THE HORSE GO

The boy looked down the forty-foot embankment and then he looked up and down the track. As far as he was concerned from then on the Brown horse was permanently missing. Presumably he took a deep breath and started on a run to his home. Everybody was outside at work, and he rummaged around in the house for something red, crimson, cerise or blood-colored. He found a piece of carpet which his mother had bought. He gathered up a broomstick, a hammer and some nails and started back for the gap in the track.

No train had come. He saw that by looking at the bottom of the embankment. He firmly nailed the carpet to the broomstick and indulged in a few practice flagging motions. He sat close to the site of the missing chunk of steel, not having a time-table to find out by knowing which way the next train would be going.

For two hours he remained guard over the safety of the next train. A toot from the east informed him that the train was westbound, and he ran down the track with nervous speed to meet it. There were ninety-six cars in the hurrying procession.

It wasn't Harold's fault that the train did not happen to be a de luxe special, the President's or somebody's. But the boy didn't lose interest when he saw it was a freight. He just waved and shook the carpet as he sprinted along, shouting by way of assistance. The engineer answered him with an iron-lunged shriek from his whistle, but the boy didn't talk the railway language, and he continued to wave until the train grated to a bumping halt, a hundred yards or more in front of the breach in the rails' continuity.

Engineer Wilcox climbed down from his cab, saw the missing piece of track and thanked the boy. Conductor Gault said agreeable things and his eyes moistened a little.

THE SUPERINTENDENT

Superintendent Thwaites of the Erie and Pittsburgh Division of the New York Central was informed of the lad's action in an official report. He left Cleveland on a fast train and came to the little Brown homestead. He told the boy what he thought of him and made a few predictions as to the lad's future. Then he took him back to Cleveland and bought him a dinner in a swell hotel, with napkins. They went sightseeing, seeing all that Cleveland had to show, anyway, and then had some more dinner.

The boy meanwhile, through the motor ride and the dinners, kept insisting that he hadn't done anything that anybody else living near a railroad all his life would not do. He wanted to know where everybody got off making all this fuss.

AMUSEMENTS

Victoria Theatre

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME
for
January 11th and 12th
PRESENTING
VIOLET HEMING
in
"The Running Fight"

MATINEE, Today at 3.15
SHOWING
"THE RUNNING FIGHT"
and
TWO NEW EPISODES
of
"THE MOON CHILD"

Mme. Belikovitch and Mr. Paul Grey
Russian Dancing and Singing
Astor House
Wednesday, Jan. 14 at 9.15 p.m.
Admission $2.
Booking at Moutrie's

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road.

SUNDAY MATINEE.
"HOUDINI"
1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Episodes.
SUNDAY EVENING
"HOUDINI"
3rd and 4th Episodes.
and
Triangle Comedies.
NEW PROGRAMME
On Monday, 12th January.
"HOUDINI"
5th and 6th Episodes.
and
TRIANGLE COMEDIES.

Every Episode of the "Houdini" Serial is crammed full of thrills, excitement, suspense, swift action and story. "Houdini," the Handcuff King, takes the leading part in every reel.

NEW HELEN THEATRE
Haining Road.

PROGRAMME
for
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
12th, 13th, 14th and 15th Jan.
Vitagraph's Greatest Serial
"THE SECRET KINGDOM"
13th, 14th and 15th Episodes.
And Comedies.

The final six parts of this greatest of all serials are most surprising and thrilling, with a very happy ending.

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road.

PROGRAMME
for
TONIGHT TONIGHT
"The Girl From Frisco"
Episodes 25
"The Wolf of Los Alamos"
and
A Japanese Draam

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
for
Tonight! Tonight!
SHOWING
"BETTY IN SEARCH OF A THRILL"
A Paramount Picture
SHOWING
on
Tonight, 18th
"ALADDIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

APOLLO THEATRE

The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Compan
On Wednesday, January 14th
Will staged the well known Comic Operetta in 4 parts
"Jcekl will Chasen noben"
("ISAAC WANTS TO BE MARRIED").
Beginning at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the APOLLO THEATRE

Admission $3, $2, $1.

APOLLO THEATRE
JANUARY 12th & 13th
For Two Nights Only
Astra Presents
HELENE CHADWICK
In the Five-Act Comedy-Drama
"CALEB PIPER'S GIRL"

KISSES AT FIVE DOLLARS PER!

Mary Piper offered to sell twenty-four to Tracey Carter so that she could pay off the mortgage, but when the test come she just couldn't go through with it, so—

But see the play: you will be highly interested in seeing how Mary kept the wolf from the door and saved her daddy's property from the sheriff's clutches.

Mary Piper proved herself to be a real hustler and "some little manager."

PATHE NEWS

"AFRAID TO BE FALSE"
A Triangle two-part real good comedy of the kind you like.

"PETER PAN"
To be Presented by
The Shanghai Public School for Girls
AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE, Thursday, January 15, at 3 p.m., Monday, January 12, 9 p.m.
MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. R. B. HURRY, Mus. Bac.
Price $3, Children half-price Booking now open at Moutries.
Funds for United Services Association and Local Charities.
27242

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE the beginning of the year, the TROCADERO has been conducted strictly as a High-Class A La Carte RESTAURANT. Grilled Steaks, Chops, Lobsters, Oysters in every style, in fact, SHORT ORDER SPECIALTIES of every description, cooked in the style for which the TROCADERO is famous, are served at all hours, from 8.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., on the GROUND FLOOR at No. 14, ASTOR ROAD. Parties desiring Special TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS can always be accommodated by giving a few hours notice.

REMEMBER, the Best of Food and Drink can always be had at THE TROCADERO, No. 14, ASTOR ROAD.

Yours for Service,
JACK RAYNES.

Tel. North 1664

LYCEUM THEATRE
Reynolds Denniston, Ltd.
Has much pleasure in announcing
THE DENNISTON PLAYERS
Offerings for their second successful week

Monday and Tuesday, January 12th and 13th
"THE CO-RESPONDENT"
An intensely interesting Comedy Drama of New York Society Life, dealing with a vital theme of today—the Divorce question. A very powerful and forceful play.

Wednesday and Thursday, January 14th and 15th
"FRIENDLY ENEMIES"
A dramatic masterpiece of comedy and pathos, of tears and love, of seriousness and fun and has been a sensational success on three continents. Its fame has spread so far and wide that it needs scarcely a word of comment. It has already been seen by millions of playgoers and will probably be seen by as many more, before its extraordinary career is brought to a close. It is the only play on record which received a public endorsement from a President of the United States of America. "Friendly Enemies" had the longest "run" OF ANY PLAY IN New York during the 1918-1919 season and ran for many months in London under the caption of "Uncle Sam."

Friday and Saturday, January 16th and 17th
"NIGHTIE NIGHT"
A very new and up-to-date farce-comedy having had its premiere only as recently as September 12th last at the Princess Theater, New York. "Nightie Night" has been termed "the bedroomless farce" and sets a pace for comedy that has not been exceeded since "Fair and Warmer." One amusing situation is no sooner disposed of than another develops. There is far from a laugh shortage. It's a case of a bumper crop.

Next Saturday afternoon at 3 p.m.
MATINEE
"UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"

AMERICA'S MOST POPULAR IDOL
BRYANT WASHBURN
IN THE BRILLIANTLY SCINTILLATING FARCE-COMEDY, OF THE MOST HILARIOUS TYPE, FULL OF SUSTAINED INTEREST AND BROAD HUMOR AND COMICAL SITUATIONS
"ALL WRONG" BY MILDRED CONSIDINE
AN EXTRA-SELECTED STAR PHOTO-PLAY

When Warren Kent goes home to his "separate apartment" he finds "wifie," dressed in pyjamas, sitting with his friend Ralph Conway!

Delicate situation, truly, but perfectly innocent as it turns out!

When Ma calls she discovers son-in-law in the depths of despair.

Well, what would YOU think? So did Ma, but she was wrong at that!

"IT'S ALL WRONG, MASTER CUPID!"
A JOYOUS FIVE-ACTS COMEDY-DRAMA.
AT THE APOLLO THEATRE ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, JANUARY 15TH, 16TH, 17TH AND 18TH
HEY! HERE'S A FUNNY ONE
NOTHING WRONG WITH THIS BUT THE TITLE AND THAT'S "ALL WRONG"

TO-DAY MATINEE 3 P.M.
THE FINAL EPISODE OF
"THE VAMPIRES" entitled,
"THE FATAL WEDDING"

TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M.
"THE WITCHING HOUR"
6 PARTS DRAMA

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Sunday, January 11**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, January 12**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, January 12**. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN BAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Monday, January 12**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Fenyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesito, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, Jan. 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KAIEN KAISHA**, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Capt. H. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, January 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwahlee**, 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, January 15**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 16**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, January 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, January 12**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. **Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsintah**, Captain J. Glen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.— The Str. **Taishun**, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Huichow**, Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain H. F. Hope, will leave on **Tuesday, January 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **January 14**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sinkiang**, Capt. W. J. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru**, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer **Borneo Maru**, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **JANUARY 11.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki, Inland Sea, Kobe, Yokohama & Honolulu.—The Steamer **Shinyo Maru**, 22,000 tons, Captain H. Nagano, will be despatched on **Sunday, January 18.** Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to **TOYO KISEN KAISHA**, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. **Manila Maru**, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on **January 23.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **January 28.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via, Hongkong Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru**, Capt. ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about and of **JAN.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Vessels Loading For Northern Ports Will Be On Page 23

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 6th February, 1920.
S.S. "SOMALI" 31st January, 1920.
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" about 10th January, 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 12th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 1st February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
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Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Trieste and Venice
Next sailings:—
*S.S. "AFRICA" about 25th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February
*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
*Take passengers direct to Venice & Trieste
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY" ..... Late January
S.S. "SAGAPORACK" ..... March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" ..... March 5
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board
For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
26779

CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Monteagle	Jan. 18	Emp. of Asia*	Jan. 13
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24	†To Hongkong direct	
Emp. Japan	Jan. 29	*Via Manila	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD
ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.
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Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails midnight January 13th
S.S. "WOOSUNG" ..... sails midnight January 14th
S.S. "NGANKIN" ..... sails midnight January 15th
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
Tientsin Service Temporarily Suspended.
(Sailings to Weihaiwei and Chefoo about every 10 days).
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "HUICHOW" ..... sails Jan. 13th daylight.
S.S. "PAOTING" ..... direct January 13th daylight.
S.S. SINKIANG ..... Via Amoy, January 15th daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... January 17th
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.
Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam).				
BORNEO MARU	18,000	K. Tahido,	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ADLAS MARU	15,000		end of	Jan.
FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.				
ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	middle of	Feb.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	March	
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.				
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.				
MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 22	Jan. 23
FOR HONGKONG				
CANADA MARU	12,000	S. Nemoto,	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).				
KEELUNG MARU	3,000	J. Takani,	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).				
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 12	Jan. 14

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "EDMORE" ..... Sails About JAN. 19
S.S. "ICONIUM" ..... Sails About FEB. 18
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WABAN" ..... Sails About JAN. 15
S.S. "WAWALONA" ..... Sails About JAN. 20
S.S. "COAXET" ..... Sails About FEB. 2
FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" ..... Early March
Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 13
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana" "Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa" "West Selene" "West Neris"
EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz ..	Feb. 6

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BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
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1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	January 18 1920
KOREA MARU	February 26 "
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
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INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 12	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5
S.S. Colorado Springs in port	Feb. 4		
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Ivis	Jan. 11	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Jan. 31		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "Irmo," "West Jena."
Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.
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Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS)
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NANKING" ..... JAN. 16th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... FEB. 3rd
S.S. "NILE" ..... MARCH 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE" ..... FEB. 21st
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
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N.Y.K.

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

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(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 20
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	T. Awoshima,	Jan. 12

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Tasukara,	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 14

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 13
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 17
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 24

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
IYO MARU	12,500	S. Murazumi,	Jan. 15
HWAH PING	10,000	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimidu,	Jan. 15

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chf.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Kobe	Sangola	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Borneo Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
TOMORROW							
Hongkong and Canton	Huichow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Yamashiro M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kwangse	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Kwongsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Yamashiro M.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wenchow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	B20.00	19.30
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hsintah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Paoting	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow	Kiangwah	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday January 13.							
Manila Direct	E. of Asia	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Asia	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	Colombia	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports	T'shima M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	†T'shima M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Wednesday, January 14.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, January 16.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	..	13.00	..	..	..	12.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

†To connect with the s.s. Siberia Maru at Yokohama.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 10, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 7/9=Tls. 2.5807

@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $3.5016 nom.

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate, @ 147¼=Tls. 67.91

@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $92.14

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:

Opening ..... Tls. 73.4

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 165

Bar Silver ..998 touch=Tls. 111

Copper Cash ..per tael 186.000

Peking Bar. ..... Tls. 166

Native Interest ..... Tls. 13

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 78⅛d.

Bank Rate of Discount 6%

Market Rate of Discount:

3 m/s. 5⅝%

4 m/s. 5⅝%

6 m/s. 5⅝%

Ex., Paris on London Fr. 41.88

Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.79¾

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 7/9
London	Demand 7/9¼
India	T.T. 333½
Paris	T.T. 1630
Paris	Demand 1633
New York	T.T. 147
New York	Demand 147¼
Hongkong	T.T. 61
Japan	T.T. 33⅝
Batavia	T.T. 381½

Bank's Buying Rates

(Nominal)

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 8/1¼
London	4 m/s. Docy. 8/1½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 8/2¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 8/2½
Paris	4 m/s. 1750
New York	4 m/s. Cdts. 157

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 7/11= Sh. Tls. 25.26

G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33.11

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 .....=Tls. 100

Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $0.90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9¼	£1
,,	1	@ 1593	Fr. 17.75
,,	0.61	@ 147¼	Gold $1
,,	1	@ 33⅝	Yen 3.31
,,	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.49
,,	1	@ —	Roubles —
,,	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 10, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Padang Tls. 8.50

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.40

UNOFFICIAL

North China Ins. Tls. 160.00

Padang Tls. 9.50 March

New Eng. Tls. 33.50 March

Anglo-Javas Tls. 9.25 March

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 10, 1920.

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange

Tls. 76.00 January

Tls. 86.50 February

Tls. 94.50 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.

Tls. 53.50 January

Tls. 58.50 February

Tls. 63.00 March

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill

Tls. 34.00 January

Tls. 37.80 March

Local Yarn

Water Moon 16/20's

Tls. 203.50 January

Tls. 209.50 February

Tls. 218.50 March

Tls. 217.10 April

Tls. 217.10 May

Tls. 217.50 January

Local Yarn for Standard

Tls. 189.50 January

Tls. 195.50 February

Tls. 199.50 March

Tls. 199.70 April

Tls. 200.00 June

Shanghai Cotton

Tls. 29.50 January

Tls. 29.80 February

Tls. 31.00 March

Tls. 31.80 April

Tls. 32.00 May

Tls. 32.40 June

Tung Chow Cotton

Tls. 33.10 March

Tls. 33.10 April

Tls. 33.20 May

Tls. 33.50 June

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,300	33,000
Amherst	3,910	4,598
Anglo-Dutch	82,000	102,900
Anglo-Java	231,400	226,400
Ayer Tawah	29,733	30,017
Batu Anam	27,014	25,960
Bukit Toh-Alang	21,000	24,205
Bute	21,000	21,200
Chempedak	14,600	16,000
Chemor	25,282	26,819
Cheng	19,805	20,895
Consolidated	63,690	59,883
Dominion	44,138	44,592
Gula Kalumpong	145,000	153,500
Java Consolidated	75,400	87,200
Kamunting	26,288	28,507
Kapala	14,042	16,142
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,520	13,300
Kota Bahroe	41,058	41,213
Kroewoek	40,000	52,000
Langkat	67,897	66,381
Padang	19,000	18,000
Permata	8,180	—
Pengkalan	—	19,956
*Repah	21,000	18,000
Samagaga	28,300	25,000
*Semambu	15,612	10,721
Senawang	17,483	16,563
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai - Seremban	18,652	16,925
Shanghai - Kelantan	21,500	13,748
Shanghai-Pahang	18,098	11,829
Shanghai-Klebang	12,319	11,927
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,010	63,070
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	13,158	14,664
Sungei Duri	30,486	32,679
Taiping	10,109	—
Tanah Merah	31,200	35,000
Tebong	85,000	83,000
Ulobri	6,046	5,487
Ziangbe	69,300	81,000

*Decrease due to heavy rains.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 9.—Exchange quotations.

London	41.88
New York	11.17
Belgium	102.
Spain	213.50
Italy	83.25
Switzerland	196.

French War Loans:

3 percent	58.
4 percent 1917	71.20
4 percent 1918	70.85
5 percent	88.45

Share Market

In their report dated January 9, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

Except for many small transactions in Rubber shares at slightly better rates a dull tone has prevailed on the Stock Exchange since resumption of business the 5th instant. Prices for most other stocks are unchanged and the business for the week, as recorded below, calls for no special comment. Only slight interest has been shown in Cottons and prices have neither strengthened or weakened perceptibly. Money is still very tight and until conditions in this directon improve the share market is likely to remain flat.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Tay write as follows in their report for week ending December 31:

We have again to record a broken week, the period under review comprising only three business days, most of which have been taken up by settlement arrangements.

The settlements both in Shanghai and Hongkong have evidently passed off satisfactorily, and business has not quite resumed normal owing to the advent of the New Year holidays.

Below we give a few alternations from last week:

Hongkong Banks: Have again advanced and $565 is offered for cash, the London rate being reported as £128.

Indo Chinas: Have buyers at $210 for cash.

Hongkong Docks: Have sellers at $170.

Wharves: Have changed hands at $90.

Sugars: Have advanced further to a buying rate of $210 for cash, with $225 done for March.

Debentures: Are unchanged from last week.

Exchange. The demand selling rate on London is 4-10⅝ and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 59.

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 9.—Market quotations.

Marseilles, January 9:

Green Peas Japan	180
Potato starch	170

Le Havre, January 8:

Cotton, First quality	594
,, Second quality	594
,, Third quality	580

Lyons, January 9, Raw Silks:

Cevennes	315
Italy	350
Syria	250
Japan	350
China	375
Canton	285

Vessels Loading

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Fengtien**, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Sunday, January 11**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN:**—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. **Kwangping** on **January 11**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND Dalny—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse**, Captain J. R. Shearer, will leave on **Tuesday, January 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

Chinwangtao direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **Tientsin:** The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the S.S. **Kaiping** on **January 14**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 319.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK

SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000

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BRANCHES 37 BROADWAY, NEW YORK AND THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
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LETTERS OF CREDIT
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CORRESPONDENTS AT PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE ORIENT UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

1, The Bund, Shanghai; Tel. C. 2741

J. W. MILLER Manager

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	
Hongkong Dock	$176 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 120
New Eng. Works	Tls. 26½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 62 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 18
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$210 B.
Green Island	$6.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 16
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¼ B
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1⅛ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 0 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2⅛
Repah	Tls. 0.55 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.80 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 68
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 163¾

B. Sellers. Ss, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 298

Benjamin and Potts, 3 Jinkee Rd.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Jan. 13

For Manila

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Jan. 13

For Australia

Per B. & S. Sinkiang Jan. 14

For Vladivostok

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Jan. 16

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M Jan. 12

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Jan. 12

From France, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 21

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	18	New York	EgremontCastle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan.	18	New York	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	18	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Jan.	19	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	20	Portland	Wawalona	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	21	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	Vancouver	M.S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	23	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	24	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	25	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	28	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	29	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	30	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	New York	Arlosto	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	3	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	7	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	Seattle	West Ivia	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	Seattle	Ruwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	13	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	23	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	26	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Mar.	5	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	6	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	14	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	15	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	24	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	28	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	11	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	12	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	14	—	Moji, Kobe, Y'hama	Nagoya	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	14	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	16	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Sagami Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	16	—	Kobe	Hwahping	Chi. N. Y. K.
Jap.	17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	12	—	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	15	—	London	Carmarthenshire	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	16	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	18	—	London	Glenspey	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	19	—	Liverpool	Awa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	20	—	London	St. Francis	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	20	—	London	Inaba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	—	Liverpool	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	24	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan.	24	—	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	25	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan.	29	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	30	—	London	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan.	31	—	London	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan.	31	—	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	—	Marseilles	Meinam	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	2	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	2	—	London	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	6	—	London	Nagoya	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Eipenor	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	London	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr.	—	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May	—	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	11	D.L. S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	11	— Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	12	M.N. Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	13	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	13	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	— Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	13	— Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	14	— F., K'lung, Takao	Kohoku M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	15	Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	15	D.L. Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	11	D.L. W'wei, C'foo, D'ren	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	11	— Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	13	6.30* Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	13	D.L. W'wei, C'foo, D'ren	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	14	— Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	16	7.00* T'tao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan.	16	2.00 Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	D.L. Wuhu	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	13	D.L. Pukow	Ehantung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Standard Arrow	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
West Ira	Dec. 25
Nile	Dec. 30
Ecuador	Jan. 5
Shabonee	Jan. 9

For Tacoma

Mexico Maru	Dec. 28

For Seattle

Javary	Dec. 15
Fushimi Maru	Dec. 19
Endicott	Dec. 20
Elkton	Dec. 25
Eldridge	Jan. 4
Brave Couer	Jan. 4

For New York

Lowther Castle	Dec. 27
Arna	Dec. 27
Kinght Templar	Jan. 5
Tokushima Maru	Jan. 4

For Vancouver

Melville Dollar	Dec. 18
Empress of Russia	Dec. 30
Methven	Jan. 7
Harold Dollar	Jan. 7

For London etc.

| | |

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

ESTABLISHED 1874

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

TUESDAY, January 13th.—Household Furniture and Sundries Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 17th and MONDAY, 19th January.—Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Piens. Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874

will Sale by Public Auction within their Salesroom

on Saturday, January 17th at 2.30 p.m.

continuing on Monday, 19th January at 4 p.m.

A Superb Lot of Really Rare Postage Stamps

Part contents of collections of two well-known collectors, who are proceeding to Europe, broken up into small lots by countries, etc., to suit individual buyers, Whether specialists, condition seekers, space fillers, or dealers.

This is undoubtedly the auction of the season, the most important one ever held by us. The number of first-class rarities is unusually large. It is only necessary to mention such gems as the first issues of Hongkong and Straits in mint condition, Stamps very seldom offered at auction, even at home. The sale has been arranged for the Vendors by Mr. Charles Piens of the Shanghai Philatelical Society, and under arrangement with the Vendors, Mr. Piens assumes responsibility in full for the genuineness of all the Stamps.

We are confident in saying that no serious collector can afford to miss this opportunity

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE

On view on Monday, 12th January

when catalogues will be ready.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
A. B. C. Code Fifth Edition	23.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition	30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition	40.00

Chow Tzu Kong
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

DEATH

SHANSTROM: On the 10th January, 1920, at Shanghai, Elmer F. Shanstrom (Messrs. Gande, Price & Co.). The funeral (cremation) will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, today, the 11th inst. at 5 p.m. All brethren and friends are invited to attend.

27372

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.
Tel. C. 346 5 Peking Road.

Excellent Investment

A well-established Import and Export business, doing an average monthly business of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Dollars, with operating expenses less than three, two hundred American and English Manufacturers' Agencies, many exclusive, requires credit and operating expenses. Will consider partnership or combine with responsible firm. Have seventy-five thousand dollars in business to turn over now. Give name and address; no blind answers will be given attention. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

27369

American Teacher Wanted

A part-time, emergency teacher (American) for high-school subjects is wanted at the Shanghai American School. Apply at once to E. S. DREHER, Principal, 147 North Szechuen Road.

27373

LOST

A Delivery Order, issued by N. Y. K., No. 286 for 30 Cases, Cotton Shirting, ex s/s No. 6 Omi Maru Marked, FF TYC has been lost. Shanghai

The Public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void.

Masuda Trading Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Jan. 5th, 1920.

27344

[redacted] BY CART

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

beg to notify their patrons that their

1920 REFILS FOR DESK CALENDAR

are now being distributed

"COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON"

COMPOSITION

For Duplicating Machines

We have received a new shipment of number one grade. This composition is the best made. Many firms sell cheaper grades with a vile smell and which quickly deterioates but ours has

NO SMELL

Keeps in any climate

We stock the Modern-Duplicator in all sizes with all accessories

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai Cable Add., Mackbauck

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Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPALES DU 15 JANVIER 1920

Candidatures presentees au Consulat General de France:—

3 Janvier 1920	X. DARD	Candidat Francais
3 „ „	F. SCHWYZER	Candidat Etranger
7 „ „	A. CHAPEAUX	Candidat Francais
8 „ „	J. W. GALLAGHER	Candidat Etranger
9 „ „	Cyrille H. C. PLATT	Candidat Etranger

ELECTION DE COMMISSAIRES FONCIERS DU 15 JANVIER 1920

Candidatures presentees au Consulat General de France:—

8 Janvier 1920	Ch. BARRIERE	Candidat Francais
9 „ „	F. SALLOU	Candidat Francais
9 „ „	A. L. ANDERSON	Candidat Etranger

Le Vice-Consul de France,
Gerant le Consulat General de France,
Dufaure de la PRADE.

27264.

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of BEATRICE M. MURDOCH, *Deceased*

Cause No. 856
Estate No. 309

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrix of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before June, 1920, and all persons owing to said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

KATE L. OGBORN,
Methodist Mission,
Wuhu, China.

December 20, 1919.

27076

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27223

BLANKETS

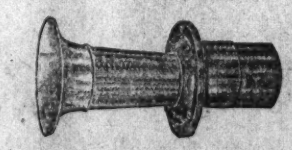
For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671

27321

Stewart Motor-Driven

WARNING SIGNAL



Not an "electric horn" with only a common vibrator, but a WARNING SIGNAL with a REAL MOTOR and a big push button that can be operated by the slightest touch of the hand, arm.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Tonnage for South Africa and South America.

S. S. "HAKATA MARU"

leaving Kobe the beginning of February

for Buenos Ayres via Durban, Cape Town, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Export Department.
Tel. N. 167 and N. 1155. 27296

Tonnage for New York via Panama Canal

S. S. "EASTERN COAST"

leaving Kobe on the 1st February

(Taking cargo under through Bills of Lading from Shaghai). For further particulars please apply to:—

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Tel. N. 167. Export Department.
27328.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

SITUATIONS WANTED

A HIGHLY educated American expert accountant, familiar with both the American and European system, employed with a large Export and Import Concern at New York doing business with the Far East, is looking for a similar position in the Orient. Address: Odina 63, W. 87 St. New York City.

27380

A YOUNG American, with four years experience in import and export business, thoroughly familiar with the Chinese and Russian trade, speaks and writes Russian fluently, desires a position as general office assistant with American or European firm. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

27378 J.14

A LADY giving up house, would like to recommend her boy, honest, clean and quiet. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

27365 J.11

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

EXPERIENCED lady wishes to take on extra steno work after office. Also wishes to take in typing. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

27336.

IMPORT MAN, with executive ability, in charge of sales in large local firm, wants to change position. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

27323 J. 14.

AMERICAN lady stenographer, nine years experience, desires position in outport. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

27235 J. 10

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

27207 J.15

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, one or two furnished rooms with board, immediately in quiet locality. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

27286 J. 11

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH conversation and instruction is given by English lady. Can attend pupil's house. Adults or children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

27365 J.11

CLASSES of modern dancing held every Monday and Wednesday at the Burlington Hotel, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. For particulars, apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

27255

WANTED, an American lady to teach American girl, nine years old. Give full particulars and salary required to Box No. 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

27370 J.14

ENGLISH lessons given by experienced American teacher at reasonable rates. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

27367 J.11

GENTLEMAN, a stranger in city, wishes to make acquaintance of American or French lady. Object attending dances at Carlton or Astor. A novice at dancing need not apply. Address to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS.

27311

MATRIMONY

LADY, honest, well educated, wishes to correspond with gentleman, view matrimony. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

27268

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, in Bubbling Well district, small but comfortably furnished room suitable for bachelor who desires economy combined with comfort. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27142

TO LET, small flat, central district near Bund, moderate rental. Furniture, etc. to be taken over. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

27379 J.11

TO LET, in Range Road, two large well-furnished rooms with bathroom, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

27371 J.13

TO LET, without board, a furnished room with bathroom, from January 15th, for one or two bachelors. 9 Ezra Road.

27368 J.11

TO LET, nicely furnished front room, facing south, with or without board. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

27366 J.11

ROOM and board wanted in private family by business gentleman. State monthly terms to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

27356 J. 11.

TWO officers (Czecho-Slovaks) want two or three well-furnished rooms or complete flat with modern comfort in private family or first-class boarding house. Address: Czsl. C. E. C., 15 Avenue Edward VII.

27358 J. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS

BRITISH established firm, with branches in London and America, require partner for outport. Securities necessary. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

27377 J.15

THOSE who speak Esperanto are hereby informed that they can always meet fellow-Esperantists at No. 35 Broadway East, V. Stopany.

27364 J.11

MADAME Ah Pao, expert masseuse. Special treatments. Appointments made for patients' convenience. B1098 Sinza Road. Phone West 452.

27351

HOUSES WANTED

$100 will be paid to anyone affording me information whereby I may rent a furnished house, either in French Concession or Western district, suitable; or an office of two or more rooms, centrally located. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

27345 J. 11

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27225

HOUSES TO LET

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27224

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: You to know that we can prepare you for profession of Concrete Engineer, Building Contractor, Structural Engineer, Architect, etc. We teach 287 courses of practical training. Write and tell us position you want. Office 15A International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

COMPRADORE, with thorough import and export knowledge, required for British firm. Applicants must furnish title deeds or other convertible security. References essential. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

27377 J.15

EXPERIENCED steno-typist required by British firm. Apply, stating salary, to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

27376

WANTED, a stenographer, salary Tls. 175 per month. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

27361 J. 11.

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE: Fine New Persian Coat. Can be seen at 3 Young Allen Terrace.

FOR SALE, bargain, Singer's treadle sewing machine, new, cost $110. Will accept $60, no offers. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

27363 J.11

WANTED, small second-hand electric car or other type. Must be in first-class condition. State age of car, use it has had, and price required. Address 2A Kiukiang Road.

27374 J.11

FOR SALE, furniture of a four roomed-house; reasonable offer accepted. Apply, in first instance by letter, to Box H, care of Harvey's Advertising Agency, 11a Nanking Road.

27375 J.14

FOR SALE, one piano in first class condition, Continental make, specially built for the tropics. Price $500.00. 15, Markham Park.

WANTED, acetylene head-lights, self-contained, suitable for light car. Reply, giving full particulars and price required, to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

27370 J.14

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen single blades; 70 cents, double; Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

27269

FOR SALE, very handsome riding pony, fast and strong. Apply Mafoo, 20 Robinson Road.

27250

MULTIPLEX portable typewriter for sale, with English, French, German and Spanish shuttles, including canvas covers. Practically new. Latest model. $100. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS.

27342

WANTED to buy, specialised collections of stamps of following: Shanghai, Hongkong and China. Good price will be paid for first class collections. Apply to "Postage," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

27341 J. 11.

FOR SALE, two Japanese poodles, females, one year old, pure breed. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

27346 J. 11

ONE (eight cylinders) closed motor car to be sold very cheap. Apply to Hung Fong Kong, 53 King Loong Kai.

27340 J. 15

FOR SALE, six-cylinder Winton touring car, completely equipped, and in good running order. Please apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

27348 J. 11

FOR SALE, bargain, latest 1919 twin Indian motor-cycle. Perfect condition, $450. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

27317 J. 13

FOR SALE, several rare and ancient heirlooms, also jewels, also big universal collection of minerals with classified catalogue. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

27314 J. 11

What Little Elva's Husband Had to Agree To

How the Young Million-heiress's Mother Has Tried to Insure Her Daughter's Matrimonial Happiness by a Remarkable Agreement the Bridegroom Must Live Up To

Will the Sort of "Bonds of Matrimony" Which Miss Elva's Mother Has Tied Around Her Fiance Really Make Elva's Married Life a Happy One?

"THE girl of good breeding, good family and fortune has to fight for her man against chorus girls, cabaret dancers, actresses, singers, adventuresses, vampires and coquettes. The only way she can overcome these competitors is to beat them at their own game. A girl who can dance a little more daringly than another girl will touch the modern man's heart a good deal quicker than the girl who merely knows history and algebra, and the girl who can flirt her way to many conquests has a better chance of making an agreeable selection of a mate than the young woman who blushes when a strange man speaks to her. My daughter Elva is being educated upon this theory."

Two years ago, Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst, wife of the millionaire oil magnate, of Kansas City, Missouri, made this remarkable statement to Probate Court Judge Edward E. Porterfield, who brought the wealthy mother into court to ask why her daughter Elva, then fifteen years old, was not learning history and geography and spelling, but had, instead, four private tutors to teach her dancing, music, painting, flirting and coquetry.

Despite the orders of school authorities, who are very strict in Missouri, Mrs. Diestelhorst had refused to send little Elva, a very beautiful child, either to a public or accredited private school.

Judge Porterfield sat aghast as Mrs. Diestelhorst, defending the course of "study" she had prescribed for her daughter, looked him squarely in the eye and made the above statement.

"I may not be the judge of this court, a few years from now, when this little girl becomes of a marriageable age and sets out to 'find her mate,'" Judge Porterfield remarked, "but those who are interested in the outcome of this extraordinary education Miss Diestelhorst is being given ought to inform the court then in session in this room, what the results by that time are of this interesting experiment. Then the mother may be declared justified or foolish, as the case may be, and an object lesson be put before other mothers."

Two years have passed since that scene in court.

The little heiress, Elva, has found her mate, and soon the results, which Judge Porterfield declared should be observed with interest, will become apparent.

Elsewhere on this page is reproduced in full an amazing "contract" which this future husband of Elva has had to sign before Mrs. Diestelhorst would consent even to the announcement of her daughter's engagement. This document is a remarkable example of a fond mother's attempt to obtain an insurance policy against Cupid's failure to perform those obligations which she thinks should be part of the marriage relation for which she has so carefully prepared the rich little Elva.

The future husband who thus is bound by the tightest cords Cupid can weave about him, is Monsieur Neuville Nederlake, scion of an old and famous Belgian family, not rich in this world's goods, but rich in geneology and in legends of past greatness as well as in the honor of valiant deeds during the war just closed.

Monsieur Nederlake was something of a young social idler when the war came, but he was among the first to answer King Albert's call to the colors. He soon disclosed that he could stand long watches in the trenches and heroic dashes with his company. Several times when worn-out troops came back from daring expeditions against the German Uhlans to tell of some unusually heroic feat of their officer, it was found that that officer was the dashing young Nederlake. Twice he was decorated with the most coveted medals in the power of King Albert to bestow.

Young Nederlake came over to this country on an official mission in advance of King Albert. It was in New York, at the fashionable Ritz-Carlton, where the Diestelhorsts were guests, that little Elva first met him. It was love at first sight between the two young people. The young Belgian was fascinated, just as Mrs. Diestelhorst had planned any suitor for her daughter's hand must be. But would that fascination last? That is what the mother asked herself, and that is why she insisted that there must be even more bonds than those of love wrapped about Elva's choice.

If he keeps this contract M. Nederlake some day will be very rich. Elva will have a marriage settlement of $55,000 a year—the income from a million dollar trust fund set away for her in her own right. And if the husband fulfills his contract he will share with her in her final inheritance. If he doesn't the Diestelhorst millions will be left to Elva alone, so tied up that none but she can dispose of them or spend them.

Miss Elva Diestelhorst, Whose Mother Has Endeavored to Put an Insurance Policy on Her Marital Happiness.

Photo by Campbell Studios

Miss Elva as an Amateur Dancer.

Articles of Agreement Between Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst and M. Neuville Nederlake

Entered into in the City of New York, State of New York, United States of America, Sept. 12, 1919.

IN CONSIDERATION OF THE CONSENT of Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst, whose residence is in the city of Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, being hereby given to the marriage of her infant daughter, known as Elva Diestelhorst, seventeen years of age, to M. Neuville Nederlake, a citizen and resident of Belgium, the said M. Neuville Nederlake hereby agrees to the following covenants:

FIRST: THAT HE WILL SUBMIT to the said Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst proofs satisfactory to her, or to her appointed medical advisers, of his healthful condition of mind and body, it being understood between the said M. Nederlake and the said Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst that the final consent of the latter to the consummation of marriage between the said Elva Diestelhorst and the said M. Nederlake may be withheld at the option of the said Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst if such proofs as above referred to are not submitted or are not accepted by her as satisfactory.

SECOND: THAT HE WILL at all times after the said marriage has been entered into, and during its continuance, endow his wife with the tender love, the complete trust, the affectionate care and gentle sympathy which should be the duty of the husband to extend to his wife in the perfect marriage relation;

THAT HE WILL BE GUILTY at no time of infidelity, IN THOUGHT OR ACTION, and that he will at all times conduct himself in such a manner as to promote the continued happiness of his wife and increase her love and fondness for him.

THIRD: That in enforcing those rights which will be his as a husband, he will not neglect to allow his wife that freedom of action in the pursuit of pleasure, entertainment, and the choice of mental and physical diversions which may become necessary to her contentment and happiness, and which, in her judgment, will preserve her attractiveness as a wife and, in the future, as a mother;

THAT HE WILL permit his wife to set aside during each day at least three hours, should she so desire, for devotion to dancing, music or social pastimes, according to her own desires without interference or supervision by him, and without question or reproof, this custom to continue during the continuance of the marriage relation.

THE SAID M. Neuville Nederlake agrees also, in this respect, to allow his wife to absent herself from his companionship for at least two months of each year for the purpose of visiting her family, her relatives, her friends, wherever they may be, or for such other social or mental undertakings as she may elect to pursue without question or reproof from him.

FOURTH: THAT HE WILL PERMIT his wife, during the continuance of the marriage relation, to select and approve of all persons to be admitted into his home and the home of his wife as mutual friends or acquaintances,

AND THAT HIS FRIENDSHIP and regard shall not be extended to any person or persons, other than blood relatives, who are not acceptable as friends or acquaintances to his wife.

FIFTH: THAT HE WILL in no way seek to prevent his wife from the fullest enjoyment of her delight in all forms of interpretive dancing, the theatre and social amusement,

AND THAT HE WILL further, in such ways as he may be able so to do, her earnest wish to increase and improve her social grace and personal attractiveness.

SIXTH: THAT HE WILL at all times believe a faithful and trusting wife to be the greatest gift his God may bestow upon him, and will ever accord to her the respect, admiration and appreciation which, in the eyes of God and man an obedient wife deserves.

AND THAT HE WILL PERMIT no temporary discords which may enter into the close relationship of the marriage tie to interrupt or diminish his love and sympathy.

IN CONSIDERATION of the agreement of the said M. Neuville Nederlake to the faithful observance of these covenants the said Mrs. A. G. Diestelhorst hereby agrees to the faithful observance of those financial arrangements separately entered into between the said M. Neuville Nederlake and herself which shall govern the annual settlements upon the said Elva Diestelhorst of moneys derived from her estate inheritance.

(*Signed*) NEUVILLE NEDERLAKE,
EDNA J. DIESTELHORST,
MRS. A. G. DIESTELHORST.

New York City, September Twelve, Nineteen-nineteen.

SMART NEW SPORT SUITS

by

Lady Duff Gordon

This Is a Type of Smart Coat for Sports Attire.

A Model Sports Suit for 1920. It Is Made of Kitten Ear.

Gabardine Is the Building Material of This One-Piece Informal Robe.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

THE simplest attire in the wardrobe of smart folk is their sports clothes. In lines their aim is comfort rather than beauty. In material, warmth or coolness, according to the season, and freedom of movement by the wearer, are their purposes. Therefore the "goods" used for their making, while of thick warp, should not be heavy.

Stripes and plaids, looked upon with little favor for other user, are popular mixtures for lounging or the golf links or for long cross-country walks.

In the middle of this page is shown the picture of a model of a 1920 sports suit. It is made of kitten ear, that wool first cousin of velvet. The coat is short and of two lengths. The front is the shorter, and resembles a sweater in length and fit. The rest of back and sides are six inches longer. This doubleness of the garment increases its warmth, besides giving it individuality. The skirt is short and full. The skirt, as the coat, is trimmed with striped kitten ear in two shades. The arrangement of the trimming in double bands, of waistcoat effect and in the wide, shawl-like collar and as a border on skirt and coat, is effective. The hat is a draped turban of wool velour.

On the upper right hand you see a one-piece dress of dark gabardine. It is bound with braid. A collar, chemisette and cuffs of white batiste lighten what might otherwise be an effect of weight. The half fitting girdle adds trigness and helps to define the figure. Ribbon ends, in two shades that meet in a bow and loops over the chemisette form a smart touch.

Over a skirt of large plaid and a man-like shirtwaist of white flannel is worn a sports coat by the figure in the lower left-hand corner. Lapels are made of the plaid. The belt and the large pockets have a decorative binding of the plaid

AMERICAN ART AND AMERICAN FASHIONS

Effect Of The Museum Of Natural History's Costume Exhibit Upon Buyer And Wearer Of Women's Clothes

(*New York Times*)

If some one had fancied that Americans were not interested in American fashions then that somebody should have been led to view the crowds who recently have been visiting the exhibition of industrial art at the Natural History Museum. Not only are the crowds interested in the show as a show—they want to know, they want to go home and do likewise, they want to find out where purchases of these exhibited fabrics and gowns can be made, they want to know who the artists are and what are the processes of silk-weaving and printing. In other words, our own Americans are actively concerning themselves with the artistic products of our own country and they are seeing that they need not wander further afield than their own front doors if they are looking for things truly beautiful and are unhampered by foregone conclusions and prejudices.

The people who arranged this exhibit started out with four main objects in presenting this gathering of industrial art to the public of New York City. They want to show: 1. The recent splendid advancement in the industrial art of the United States, especially in textile and costumes. 2. To show exactly how these advancements were achieved. Designers were not only given technical training to meet the conditions of mechanical reproduction, but were stimulated and inspired by specimens of applied art in museums and elsewhere. 3. To emphasise the social and commercial value of a national art that shall express everyday, practical ideas of use and beauty for the American people. 4. To encourage suitable training in public and private schools so that American industries can expect a large and increasing number of highly skilled workers.

WOMEN'S INTEREST CAUGHT

All of this has been accomplished beyond the shadow of a doubt but the results of the exhibit are far more wide-reaching. Women who never before had thought about dress as related to American or foreign design have seen this exhibit and have been interested beyond any hoped-for point. They have seen something that appealed to them as a possible part of their own wardrobe and, having realised its relation to themselves, their national pride has risen within them and enlisted their sympathies for American art in American dress. Even if they have not understood the importance of the exhibit from a business point of view, they have been touched sentimentally by the appeal to their pride in two directions—in the way of self-adornment and in the way of a national spirit of helpfulness and construction. Before they have been asked at times to look at representations of American art in dress, but the spectacle has usually been no more than mildly interesting. In the present instance the whole thing, in all of its aspects, is lovely and feminine as well as distinctly high class.

For years past from all over America has been coming the cry from women who lived in the country, who loved to work with their hands but could find no market for the work that they could do. This looks like a hope for women of this class. They can learn eventually what forms of handiwork are not only beautiful but marketable and then they can perform such feminine tasks for their own satisfaction and for the further development of an American national handicraft. Here are presented the practical opportunities for all the designers and artists in our country who need a place for the results of their labors. Here we see their work actually brought into practical, everyday use.

Always in France, where the most gorgeous of feminine apparel has been created, the designers have gone to the museums and to old fashion documents for their inspiration. In any new fashion the origin can surely be traced to the ancient art of costuming in one way or another. That is just what these American designers have done with the exhibited American clothes and the results of their delvings have been more than successful.

One gown is shown from a designer who has consistently specialised in creating only American things. He has used a block printed fabric and he has taken the idea almost without change from a mantle worn in the times of long ago by the Indians of Peru. It is a strange experience to view on the one hand that lovely old garment and to see by its side the copy with just a modern and smart modern woman to put on and wear as an up-to-date part of her present wardrobe. This designer is a firm believer in the good taste of American women. He says that they have the fundamental good judgment in dress that will enable them to accept native work without prejudice and on its merits.

HEADWORK AND EMBROIDERY

There are other gowns trimmed with interesting bits of beadwork and embroidery the designs of all of which have been taken from authentic sources and in every instance in the exhibit the old piece is shown so that the student can note just how the adaptation was accomplished. The admonition to the artists was "do not copy." They might use if they wished any given ideas, but to bring into the scheme their own personalities and their own American feelings was the foremost requirement. For the argument was that an American design must have the American spirit enfolded in its creation before it could ever become truly deserving of and could actually earn real American popularity.

Perhaps the greatest strides in the development of this idea have been made by the artists and manufacturers of silks. There we see a wonderful display of American tastes carried out to a full and beautiful expression. We have been working on these diligently ever since the war began until now we have produced something that is distinctly worth while. In fact, these silks are so really distinctive as regards weave and color and design that they have been taken across the water and shown to the French designers, who hungrily grabbed at them for use in making their own designs. All that was exported they tell us was sold in France without any trouble whatsoever, and much more could have been disposed of had it been possible to take it over.

One of the fur wraps shown at the exhibition in the Natural History Museum was lined with the most beautiful of wood blocked chiffon. The colors in the soft material seemed to reflect and to repeat those in the brown tones of the fur so that the result was charming. Another fur cloak—this time of seal—had a gorgeous lining of royal blue charmeuse used for its lining material. The tone and coloring in the case encourage hopes for the improvement in the dyes used generally in this country.

There were shown several examples of simply constructed suits made after designs taken from old costumes and even from quite primitive jackets and other outer coverings. A terra cotta suit braided in gray mouffion fur was particularly noticeable, not only because of its charm and smartness, but because of its lovely color and lines. The collar reaches high under the chin. The braiding, which was done in a tiny pattern exactly after the old costume from which it was copied, extended into a tiny round yoke just outlining the collar of fur.

EXAMPLES OF THE SMOCK

The smock in the present season's display of fashions has indeed, come into its own, for there is hardly a dress or a suit does not show this idea used in one form or another. It is a garment, too, which affords wide opportunity for the use of the sort of handicraft that is illustrated in the Natural History Museum. There is batik, for instance. Almost its most effective use is in the smock, either long or short, and there are shown some gorgeous specimens of the batik blouse.

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

INTERESTING SELECTIONS FROM THE WORLD'S SMARTEST BEAUTY ARTICLES—SIMPLE RECIPES MOST EFFECTIVE.

How to Discard an Unsightly Complexion.

"Toilet Club Notes."

How many women exclaim as they behold their ugly complexion in the mirror, "If I could only tear off this old skin!" and, do you know, it is now possible to do that very thing? Not to actually remove the entire skin all of a sudden; that would be too heroic a method and painful, too, I imagine. The worn out cuticle comes off in such tiny particles, and so gradually—requiring about ten days to complete the transformation—it doesn't hurt a bit. Day by day the beautiful complexion underneath comes forth. Marvellous! No matter how muddy, rough, blotchy or aged your complexion, you can surely discard it by this simple process. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at your chemists, apply nightly like cold cream, washing it off in the morning.

Why Have Grey Hair?

When a simple, old-fashioned and harmless recipe will correct it.

Few people know that grey hair is not a necessary feature of age—that it can be avoided without resorting to hair dyes. A very old, home-made remedy will turn the hair back to a natural color in a few days. It is only necessary to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this simple lotion to the hair for a few nights with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing the greyness disappear. This recipe is perfectly harmless, is neither sticky nor greasy, and has given perfect satisfaction for many generations to those in possession of the secret.

A Strange Shampoo.

"Cosy Corner Chats."

* * * I was much interested to learn from this young woman with the beautiful glossy hair that she never washes it with soap or artificial shampoo powders. Instead she makes her own shampoo by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax granules in a cup of hot water. "I make my chemist get the stallax for me," said she. "It comes only in ¼ lb. sealed packages, enough to make up twenty-five or thirty individual shampoos, and it smells so good I could almost eat it." Certainly this little lady's hair did look wonderful even if she has strange ideas of a shampoo. I am tempted to try the plan myself.

Blackheads Instantly Go.

The new sparkling face bath treatment gives instant relief.

A very simple, harmless and pleasant process is now used to remove blackheads and correct greasiness and large pores in the skin. You have only to drop a tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemists, into a glass of hot water and bathe the face with the liquid after the effervescence has subsided. The blackheads will then come right off on the towel. The enlarged pores immediately contract to normal and the greasiness disappears, leaving the skin smooth, soft and cool and free from blemish. But to make sure that this desirable result is permanent, it is advisable to repeat the treatment several times at intervals of say about four or five days.

Is Powder Necessary?

"Practical Suggestions."

I say emphatically, No! There is a simple lotion which can be easily and cheaply made at home, and it is at the same time both effective and beneficial to the complexion. Cleminite is a splendid substitute for face powder, which is at the bottom of many complexion troubles. Get about an ounce from the chemists and dissolve in four table-spoonfuls of water. The result is a fine clear liquid, which instantly gives the face, neck or arms that peach-like bloom of perfect health. There is nothing to equal it for greasy skins, and the result lasts all day long under the most trying conditions.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

A Workless Sunday

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,
The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

RECENTLY I wrote an article advocating the eight-hour day for houseworkers, and suggesting that every worker have a free Sunday. This article brought much criticism, and many women rose up to smite me, saying that Sunday was the "hardest day in the week," and that they didn't see how it could be made different!

Now, let us see if it cannot be made different. Must Sunday be such a "hard day?" Is there not some way to lessen the amount of Sunday work?

Surely, in the first place, if cleaning has been well done on Saturday or Friday, there need be no cleaning on the one day set apart for rest. If everyone makes his or her own bed, and hangs up his clothing, no hired person or mother will be required to "pick up," either. So there remains only the cooking to dispose of.

In most households, Saturday is wisely a baking day. If this is so, why not plan to cook enough of the right foods so that cooking on Sunday is reduced to zero? Let us start with the typical Sunday dinner of roast, vegetables and dessert, so popular on this day.

Perhaps we will use a canned soup; or, surely, if we make soup the day before it can stand ready to heat the necessary few moments before serving. Even a cream or milk soup may be completely made, strained, and left to stand until the following day, with no loss of flavor. We often eat soup and other foods that are "left-overs"—why not make Sunday the "left-over" day, as it were?

I may say at the outset that the secret of this kind of second-hand cooking, is to prepare the food entirely as far as possible, and keep in its serving dish, or in enamel or glass saucepans or dishes until time to reheat. The necessary amount of soup, for instance, after being completely made on Saturday, can be poured into an enamel saucepan, ready to place at once on the stove. Better, still, it may be poured into a casserole or "marmite," which can later be put in the oven, just before serving. Either of these methods entirely settles the soup question.

Next for the roast—beef, mutton or pork. Is there any reason why this cannot be cooked on Saturday while the worker is in the kitchen, while the oven is on, and while it can be given the utmost care in basting? There is no reason, save prejudice! If we eat hot or cold on Monday a roast cooked on Sunday, why not eat on Sunday a roast cooked on Saturday?

But I have found it better not to roast the meat through—let it fall twenty or thirty minutes short of perfect cooking. Remove when it gets to this point and at once lay it on a glass platter on which it can be warmed and brought on the table the next day without the use of another pan. Make the gravy, strain and place in small enamel saucepan. It will then be the work of about five minutes to place the roast in the oven to reheat and to warm the gravy—and only one small saucepan to wash!

Isn't this a dish-saving as well as a time-saving plan? I have found it so.

If we do not wish a roast, the plan works even better. Suppose it is any one of many kinds of pot roast, casserole and other made dishes. All these are much better for a second heating. The pot roast can be entirely cooked and left in its gravy and it will require no watching when it is time to warm it through for the Sunday meal.

Now, as to vegetables. Possibly we may care to use only canned vegetables for Sunday. This means the least possible work, and as we use some canned vegetables in Winter anyway—either the bought kind or those we have put up ourselves—it will be an easy matter to open a can and heat for a few moments. If, however, fresh vegetables are desired they can easily be prepared on Saturday and left in their sauce or in butter in a pan to be warmed.

The vegetable which makes the most trouble is potatoes. They are not good cooked the day before unless prepared in some scalloped or creamed form. Such a dish as scalloped sweet potatoes is particularly delicious in Winter.

Of all the courses the salad is the most easily prepared the day before. The lettuce, cress, endive or whatever the green base of our salad, may be cleaned, picked over, washed, twisted into a damp towel or paper bag and laid in a cool place. It is then ready to serve instantly. The other ingredients may often be cleaned and cut and left in a covered bowl, with the dressing also mixed and ready to use in a moment. Merely to combine the ingredients of the salad takes only about five minutes.

Last, the dessert—how can we make it a workless dish? Most easily! I venture to say that there are at least fifty-two desserts which can be made the day before and which taste as delicious as any dessert made the morning of Sunday. How about all kinds of pie, "open-face" and otherwise, which are part of Saturday's baking? Then there is all the custard and cornstarch and tapioca tribe—made in molds small or large and left to form over night. The same with the countless gelatine desserts which need the overnight chill to set them.

There seem to remain only the hot puddings. And if we must have them, they, too, can be made nearly workless! If we insist on a hot pudding we can prepare on Saturday any one of the numerous steamed puddings, and after it is done leave it in the same dish or steamer in which it was cooked. Then make the sauce separately. On the noon of Sunday, while starting other reheating, place this pudding steamer on the stove and let it warm thoroughly through. Heat the sauce in its own small saucepan, and, presto, even such a dessert is nearly workless.

And so there is the whole meal. I know, from practice, that there are dozens of dinners which can be pre-prepared, that it will take at the most a half hour to warm and serve every dish. Under this plan there need be no staying home from church for the purpose of taking two and a half hours to "cook Sunday dinner." Any housewife can have the table set right after breakfast, and leave the foods ready on or near the stove so that a half-hour's work is all that is necessary. Or, let her use a fireless cooker, which, if it be filled about 9 a. m. with all the different foods, will permit even this half-hour to be cut down to twenty minutes.

Speaking of breakfast brings up the point of why have a breakfast at a stated hour on Sunday anyhow? In our household each member may rise when he feels like it. The table is set with fruits, milk and dry cereal and bread. Each serves himself, and if he wishes a hot drink he must make it. Each takes out his own tray of soiled dishes and stacks in the dishwasher.

And why must there always be three meals on Sunday, the most indolent day of the week? How about having the big dinner of the week on Saturday night? There is just as much time to enjoy it, and it can be made a kind of "Father's Supper Night" idea. Then the Sunday meal, especially in the hot weather, can be entirely picnic-like and cold.

In many families a breakfast-lunch, or "brunch," at 9:30 or 10, and a dinner at 5:30, is by far the best Sunday plan. This will permit every one to sleep as late as they wish without feeling hurried and rushed as on a weekday. With a good "brunch" at 10 a. m. no other food need be eaten until 5:30. This gives the mother plenty of time to go to a morning service if she chooses, and it leaves about five solid hours during the best middle part of the day when no thoughts of food or serving need bother.

Above all, it does away with the Sunday nap and laziness which is so prevalent after a too-heavy midday meal. And yet the early dinner makes it possible to get the children to bed early and to have from about 7 p. m. free for whatever evening plan is preferred. The two-meal-a-day-plan on Sunday is well worth trying.

There is absolutely no need to work more than two hours, serving, cooking and everything (and generally less), even for a family of five or more, if some of these plans are followed.

Here are some Sunday dinner menus that can be prepared in the "workless way":

Clear bouillon, roast of beef, casserole of sweet potatoes, creamed celery, lemon pie.

Vegetable soup, casserole of beef balls with rice and tomatoes, creamed cauliflower, orange and pineapple salad, steamed ginger sponge.

Cream of peanut soup, scalloped salmon, baked potatoes, shredded cabbage, beet and celery salad, chocolate cornstarch.

Tomato puree (heated in fireless cooker), stuffed flank steak with potatoes, carrots and onions (in fireless), grapefruit and pepper salad, raisin puffs (prepared in fireless steamer).

Miss Marion Davies, the Charming American Beauty, in a Photograph Specially Posed at CAMPBELL STUDIO.

Soap and Your Skin

By Lina Cavalieri
The Most Famous Living Beauty.

IN few things is nature more generous than in the matter of good complexions. Rare indeed is the man or woman whose skin in babyhood and early childhood was not positively beautiful in its velvety smoothness. In fact, nature seldom cheats any of us in the bestowal of a soft, smooth, unblemished skin.

But it is the problem of retaining this precious dowry through later life in something like its original freshness and beauty that worries many women and not a few men.

Many of us make the mistake of blaming the soap we have been using when something goes wrong with the complexion. It is true that sometimes when the skin is unusually sensitive and the soap used contains a large amount of alkali that the result is an unpleasantly dry, rough, chapped condition of the complexion. In most cases, however, complexion troubles are due to the failure to use soap properly rather than to the soap itself.

Perhaps you do not rub the soap into your skin in the right way to produce the desired results. If for some reason or other you have permitted blackheads to clog up your skin, then make a lather of the soap rubbing it in vigorously and if necessary with the aid of a skin brush. If in addition to removing blackheads you want to rid the skin of pimples you should first steam the face.

To do this effectively, apply hot cloths to the face until it is reddened. Then make lather of soapsuds on a washcloth and rub it into the pores of the skin. The pores are now sufficiently opened because of the effect of the hot applications to allow the soapsuds to enter and thoroughly cleanse them from foreign matter. The suds can now bring out whatever surplus oil there is and also whatever dangerous particles of dust or organic matter may have lodged there to have caused the disturbance in circulation.

If after this thorough wash you find the blackheads still there in spite of the fact that you rubbed hard with an upward and outward movement of the hands, it may be necessary to cover your fingers with a handkerchief and press slightly upon the surfaces infected by the obnoxious pests.

This treatment repeated at frequent intervals will not only cleanse the skin from dirt particles and hardened oil but also from the dead cutaneous matter which formed upon it as a result of natural physiologic changes. Moreover, it will increase the rapidity of the flow of the blood stream and thus stimulate the skin.

After the blackheads are out rinse the face in cold water to hasten the closing up of the widely opened pores. If this is neglected the result will probably prove worse than if nothing had been done, for dirt particles will find their way into the open pores more readily than before, and the tiny openings are, therefore, in danger of becoming permanently enlarged.

After the dash of cold water on the face use a piece of ice as an iron to smooth down the skin. This will help further to close the pores and make them as small as they can be made.

Now you have not only cleansed the face, but you have started your complexion on the road to a pleasing clearness and rosiness.

After such a massage you need only to apply a good talcum powder to remove the signs of the wash. With a few such treatments your skin will begin to achieve the freshness, sweetness and velvetness fundamentally natural to it.

If you find that a soapy massage fails to make your skin what you want it to be, that steaming does no good, that all external methods fail, there must be something wrong with you internally. Perhaps you will notice simultaneously with pimples on your face that you have a bad breath. This may be indicative of a bad digestive apparatus.

If it is not a disordered digestive tract that is causing the trouble it may be the faulty flow of the blood stream, or the presence of either too much acid or too much sugar. The regulation of the diet is the best remedy for either of these conditions.

An over-abundance of fats, sugars and acids should be avoided. This means that fewer nuts, leaner meats and less gravy must be eaten, and that candies and too much sugar in the food must be omitted; also that acid fruits, such as lemons, oranges, tomatoes, sour apples and peaches, must be eaten more sparingly.

The right food will correct, to an extent, some of the internal causes for a bad facial skin. Besides this plenty of exercise, cheerfulness and an abundance of fresh air are necessary.

Hot Breads for Cold Days

By Mary Lee Swann,
The Well-Known Writer and Lecturer on Cooking.

French Rusks.

ADD ¼ cup butter, 3 tablespoons sugar and 1 teaspoon salt to 2 cups scalded milk. When lukewarm add 1 yeastcake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Beat in 3 cups sifted flour. Cover and let rise. Then add 1 egg and 2 well-beaten yolks and enough flour to knead. Knead well and let rise again. Shape as Parker House Rolls, place in buttered pans, let rise again, and before baking make three parallel creases on top of each roll. When nearly done brush over with 2 egg-whites, slightly beaten, and diluted with 1 tablespoon cold water and ¾ teaspoon vanilla. Sprinkle with sugar.

German Coffee Cake.

SCALD 2 cups milk and when lukewarm add 1½ yeastcakes dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Beat in 2 cups sifted flour and set aside in a warm place to rise until light and spongy. Then add 2 eggs or 3 or 4 yolks, well beaten, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ cup melted butter, 1-3 cup sugar, the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon and enough flour to make a dough that can be kneaded. Knead until elastic and full of bubbles—about twenty minutes. Set aside to become light. Cut down and put in buttered pan, having dough about 1½ inches thick. Let rise until double in bulk, brush with melted butter and sprinkle with finely chopped blanched almonds. Bake about forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Finger Rolls.

ADD 2 tablespoons butter, 1 teaspoon sugar and ½ teaspoon salt to 1 cup scalded milk. When lukewarm add from ¼ to 1 yeastcake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Mix well and add 1 stiffly beaten egg-white. Add 3½ cups sifted flour. Knead well and let rise until double in bulk. Cut into about twenty-five pieces and roll out in finger shapes, using as little flour as possible on the board. Let rise again until double in bulk and bake. Brush them with melted butter just before removing from the oven.

Parker House Rolls.

ADD 3 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons sugar and 2 teaspoons salt to 2 cups scalded milk. When lukewarm add 1 yeastcake which has been dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Add 3 cups sifted flour and beat vigorously. Cover and let rise until light. Cut down and add 2½ or 3 cups sifted flour and knead well. Turn into a warm, well-oiled or buttered bowl, cover and let rise again. Turn out on slightly floured board and roll out to one-third inch in thickness. Shape with a biscuit cutter, first dipped in flour. Dip blade of knife in flour and with back of blade make a crease through the middle of each round. Brush over one-half of each piece with melted butter, fold and press edges together. Place in a buttered pan, cover, let rise, brush lightly with melted butter and bake in rather quick oven about twenty-five minutes.

Sweet Rolls.

DISSOLVE 1 yeastcake in ½ cup lukewarm water. Add 1½ cups lukewarm milk, 1 teaspoon salt and 2½ cups sifted flour. Beat vigorously. Cover and let rise until light. Then add ¼ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons melted butter, 1 egg and enough flour to knead. Knead thoroughly, let rise until light and shape as Parker House Rolls. Place in buttered pans, let rise again and bake in moderate oven.

Hot Cross Buns.

PREPARE 1 recipe of sweet roll dough, adding ¾ cup clear currants or raisins and ½ teaspoon cinnamon. At the end of the second rising shape with a biscuit cutter in rounds about ½ inch thick. Place in well-buttered pans, let rise until double in bulk and bake in a moderate oven. Just before they are done brush them lightly with cornstarch glaze. When the buns are cool place a cross of confectioners' frosting on each one.

Sally Lunn.

SCALD ½ cup milk and bring ½ cup water to boiling point. When lukewarm add ½ yeastcake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water. Add 1½ cups sifted flour and heat thoroughly. Cover and set aside in a warm place to become light and spongy. Add ¼ cup melted butter or butter substitute, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1½ tablespoons sugar, 2 eggs, well beaten, and 2 cups sifted flour. Beat thoroughly, turn into buttered shallow pans, cover, let rise until light and bake about one-half hour.

Coffee Cake.

ADD 1-3 cup butter or butter substitute, ¼ cup sugar and ½ teaspoon salt to 1 cup scalded milk. When lukewarm add 1-3 to ½ yeastcake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water, 1 well-beaten egg, enough sifted flour to make a stiff batter and ½ cup stoned and chopped raisins. Cover and let rise over night. Then press gently into buttered or oiled dripping pan, having dough about ½ inch thick. Cover and let rise again. Before baking, brush over with beaten egg and cover with a glaze made as follows: Melt 3 tablespoons butter and add 1-3 cup sugar mixed with 1 teaspoon cinnamon. When the sugar begins to melt add 3 tablespoons sifted flour. Mix well and spread over coffee cake before baking.

Household Helps

Varnishing Linoleum.

A GOOD coat of varnish will keep linoleum in better condition and make it last longer.

Good Dust Cloths.

OLD silk or lisle stockings padded together will give good service as dust cloths.

Cleaning White Gloves.

ALCOHOL is better than gasoline for cleaning white kid gloves. It dries quickly and leaves no unpleasant odor.

Keeping Egg Yolks.

WHEN all the yolks are not required for immediate use put them in a covered dish, barely cover with cold water and set in a dark, cool place.

Bright Silver.

A FEW drops of ammonia added to the water in which silverware is washed will help to keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

When Serving Lettuce.

TO separate the leaves of a lettuce head without tearing them cut out the core or stem with a sharp knife. Then place under the cold-water faucet and allow the water to run into the hole made by the removal of the stem.

Peppering Mice.

SPRINKLING cayenne pepper around places frequented by mice will usually drive them away.

Hammering a Glove Clasp.

LIGHTLY tapping the ball of a glove clasp with a tack hammer will often make it work better.

Folding Tablecloths.

TABLECLOTHS will last much longer if folded in three folds at one ironing and in four folds at the next.

Appetizing Menus for the Week

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Prunes, Oatmeal, Bran Muffins, Marmalade, Coffee,	Apple Sauce, Thin Sliced Salt Pork, Muffins, Coffee,	Fruit, Creamed Codfish on Toast, Buckwheat Griddle Cakes, Coffee,	Cereal, Sliced Bananas, Frizzled Beef, Corn Muffins, Coffee,	Stewed Fruit, Cereal, Scrambled Eggs, Coffee,	Broiled Bacon, Fried Apples, Twin Mountain Muffins, Coffee,	Sliced Oranges and Bananas, Boiled Rice, Coffee,
Luncheon	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Luncheon*	*Dinner*
Mock Lobster Soup (Codfish), Toasted Crackers, Gingerbread,	Corn Custard, Buttered Toast, Loganberry Whip, Cookies, Tea.	Gnocchi a la Romaine, Buttered Beets, Mixed Pickles, One-Egg Cup Cakes, Tea.	Lima Bean Croquettes, Cream Sauce, Carrot Salad, French Dressing, Cocoa.	Emergency Soup, Bread Sticks, Apple, Date and Nut Salad,	Tomato Rarebit on Toast, Corn Muffins, Spinach Salad, Gingerbread, Tea.	Baked Ham, Baked Sweet Potatoes, Brussels Sprouts, Currant Jelly, Hot Water Sponge Cake, Stewed Apricot Sauce, Coffee,
Dinner	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Dinner*	*Supper*
Roast Forequarter of Lamb, Roast Potatoes, Baked Bananas, Creamed Turnips, Lettuce Salad with Date Salad Dressing, Coffee.	Lamb and Tomato Soup, Cannelon of Beef, Brown Sauce, Steamed Squash, Upside-Down Pear Pie, Coffee.	Lamb Souffle, Green Peas, Sugared Carrots, Cottage Pudding, Creamy Sauce,	Boiled Corned Beef, Boiled Potatoes, Boiled Cabbage, Dutch Apple Cake, Lemon Sauce.	Scalloped Oysters, Jellied Philadelphia Relish, Baking Powder Biscuit, Loganberry Roll, Fruit Juice Sauce.	Sliced Cold Corned Beef, Scalloped Potatoes, Glazed Onions, Hot Rolls, Pumpkin Pie.	Creamed Celery, Poached Eggs, Cookies, Cocoa.

Health Hints

For Cold in the Head.

PUT a half teaspoon of salt in a glass of warm water and gently snuff it up the nose.

Cold Applications.

ADD alcohol to the ice water in which cloths to be used for cold applications are wrung out to make them seem colder.

Taking Castor Oil.

HOLD a piece of ice in the mouth before taking castor oil to chill the mouth and make the sense of taste less acute.

When Pills Are Good.

WHEN in doubt as to the age and usefulness of a box of pills put one on the floor and stand on it. If it crushes under your foot the pills are safe to use.

Air While You Sleep.

THE hygienic sleeping room should allow 25 cubic yards of air for each occupant. It must have at least one window, equal in area to at least one-tenth of the floor space and opening half its size.

A Soda Bath.

THE intense itching of the skin caused by heat rash or hives can be relieved by a soda bath—a quarter pound of baking soda to two quarts of cold water. Apply with a heavy wash cloth, patting the body gently; and don't dry with a towel, but let the moisture evaporate.

For a Sprained Ankle.

ELEVATE the limb, support it comfortably on pillows and apply very hot or very cold cloths.

Giving Medicine.

BEFORE attempting to measure medicine by drops wet the mouth of the bottle in water to make the liquid drip more evenly and readily.

For Headache.

A TABLESPOON of mustard mixed first with a little cold water and then added to four quarts of hot water makes a foot-bath that will often relieve a headache.

A Speedy Recovery.

DON'T forget that a contented state of mind, pleasant surroundings, a clean, comfortable bed, prompt, cheerful nursing and proper food count fully as much as medicine in hastening a patient's recovery.

Cleaning the Teeth.

WHEN a patient is too ill to brush his own teeth twist a small strand of absorbent cotton around your index finger and dip in water to which a little lemon and glycerine have been added. With this clean very gently not only the teeth, but the gums and tongue, renewing the cotton frequently.

The things you must watch for in caring for your skin.

FIVE SPITEFUL LITTLE FOES ARE WORKING, WORKING ALL THE TIME, TO MAR YOUR BEAUTY

Dust lurks in every pore, and continues to lurk unless you cleanse your face with POND'S COLD CREAM

ONE'S skin has enemies on every side! They are Cold, Wind, Dust, Fatigue, Time. All of them are working, working, to mar one's beauty. Luckily, with the right knowledge, each of these spiteful little foes can be downed.

Don't let the tiny wrinkles grow to big ones; smooth them out with POND'S COLD CREAM

WHICH of these little enemies is it that refuses to permit your face to *stay* powdered? Possibly, Wind. Possibly, Time. Between them both the finest of powders seems to be a fickle thing. It floats airily away from your face and leaves it as shiny as ever!

EVERY time you powder—indeed, *before* you powder—you can win this relentless battle that you know Wind and Time will direct against you. You can *make* the powder stay on two or three times as long as ever before! Before you powder, rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream into your face—just the least bit on the tips of your fingers. Instantly it disappears. Then see how smoothly the powder goes on, how natural it looks. This cream contains no oil, so it cannot reappear in a shine. Skin specialists say that the use of a powder base is a great protection to the skin itself.

WATCH, too, for a deeper injury from Wind and Cold! Even if your skin does not chap, it is coarsened by wintry weather. The way to prevent this is to rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream on your face and hands before you go out. This keeps them so soft and smooth that the harshest and coldest of winds cannot make them dry—cannot cause them to roughen or chap.

BEFORE you go out in the evening, when you want to look especially charming take the tired look out of your complexion. Just rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream over your face. Your skin will drink in the fragrant cooling freshness. The tense look around your mouth and eyes will relax. Your complexion will take on a new freshness, new transparency. You will *forget* you were tired! And not one moment through the evening need you suffer that haunting fear, "Is my face becoming shiny?"

GUARD against a *dull look* in your skin. This look means that your face needs a thorough cleansing, not just a freshening up. Not Vanishing Cream for this—but a *cold cream bath.*

BEFORE you go to bed, and in the daytime after a dusty railroad or motor trip, rub Pond's Cold Cream into your face. It has just the amount of oil required for cleansing. Wipe it off with a soft cloth. You wonder where so much dirt could have come from, you will delight in the clearness of your skin, its thoroughly clean sensation.

ONE more thing that you should watch for—the coming of lines. Make sure that *you* see them before anyone else does. Then, once or twice a week, cover face and neck with Pond's Cold Cream and massage the lines away. Work from the center of your face outwards and upwards over little places where lines are forming.

Remember, your skin needs two creams:

One without any oil, and one with an oil base

The cream you must have for your many daytime and evening needs is a cream that will not glisten. For this purpose Pond's *Vanishing Cream* was formulated. Use it for a powder base, to protect your skin from chapping and roughness, to freshen it at a moment's notice. *It has no* oil and will not reappear in a shine.

On the other hand, the cream you should use for cleansing and massage must have an oil base. Pond's *Cold* Cream is made especially for this purpose. It contains *just the amount of oil required* to give a thorough cleansing.

Neither cream will encourage the growth of hair on the face.

Get these two creams at any drug or department store today, and begin right away to keep your skin always at its freshest and loveliest.

POND'S

COLD CREAM & VANISHING CREAM

Sold Everywhere

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

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Art Service

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1920

Olympia Automobile Show Inaugurated In London Despite Labor Difficulties; Remarkable Display Of Cars Is Shown

Exhibit Of Automobiles Show Tendency Of British Manufacturers To Build Lighter Motor Cars As One Method Of Meeting Increase In Wages; Evidences Of New Models Seen In Spite Of Present Mass Production

By H. Massac Buist

The Motor Show at Olympia, London, was inevitably not in such a good state of forwardness as were the series promoted in the pre-war years before coal, railways and moulders' strikes played pranks with manufacturers and traders' plans. It was therefore well that the King's engagements did not, on this occasion, permit of his following his pre-war practice of opening the Show. Instead, His Majesty visited the exhibition during the week.

Of course, it is a tragic thing that the moulders' strike should be causing the partial closing down of factories in this country just as they were beginning to attain good output, and that the labor troubles in America should have caused a holding up of cars that were to have been brought to us at a rate of thousands of a make per month.

Labor would be wise to lend an ear to its own responsible leaders, such as Mr. Roberts, the Minister for Food, who, at the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Show banquet, ably presided over by Mr. Frank Lanchester, pointed out that the thing for all parties to keep their minds on at the time was production. Without it there can be no profits to divide, therefore it is idle to discuss such subjects until you have first created your wealth by work and enterprise.

But for these regrettable trade disputes there is no gainsaying that the motor industry could give wider and more profitable employment in this country than ever in its history; but on the threshold of a boom time we find firms that have made unprecedented efforts to change over from war to peace work, and which have got going at one hundred percent output, having perforce to turn away carefully selected and trained hands as they close down one shop after another, owing to their inability to obtain raw materials on account of the moulders' strike rendering practically useless all their endeavors since the Armistice.

This is the motor age. That the British Government recognises the fact is sufficiently manifest from the circumstance that Sir Eric Geddes, the Minister of Transport, attended the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders' banquet and there, in the course of proposing the toast of the industry, in an admirable speech which he modestly insisted was not a piece of after-dinner oratory, but a business talk to business men, elucidated for the first time the respective roles of rail and road transport in the future as seen from the point of view of the Ministry over which he presides. The subject will be referred to at greater length on a future occasion for the fullest ventilation of it is both necessary and welcome, particularly in the fact of the well-balanced and practical views expressed by Sir Eric Geddes.

Suffice it, at the moment, to mention in the respect of passenger cars and, indeed, of all traffic, that we now have a Government that will not tolerate red tape and police trap business; but which is intent on treating better roads on which traffic is to move more speedily, the Minister of Transport pledging himself to see to it that whatever legislation is necessary to facilitate the coming of the new era should be duely introduced. Frankly, there should have been just that speech and the president's reply to it, for those provided sufficient matter for one evening.

PROOF OF NON-PROFITEERING

This business of new roads that have to be created at post-war costs is, of course, going to effect motor buyers directly because this country is not in the financial position that it was in August, 1914. Therefore it is plain that the Government can only build twentieth century roads for twentieth century needs with money provided by the road users, utterly objectionable as that principle would have been if applied at any time before the war. The point is that now Sir Eric Geddes has passed his word that money for motor taxes during the war will be applied for the use of road building; and that those that pay such taxes hereafter are really going to have roads in exchange for their contributions.

Those roads are going to be built by road engineers from end to end, instead of according to merely local patching systems. Our highways of tomorrow will be specially designed for the traffic they have to carry. Moreover, passenger-car users will not henceforth find themselves the only folk who have to find the money to provide the roads. On the contrary, the scheme of finance will be based on the principle that the road-user pays in the measure as he wears the road, and that the men whose estates are benefitted by the creation of new roads shall also contribute their shares in respect of the consequent increase of the value of their property.

This brings us at once to Mr. Frank Lanchester's characteristic remark in the course of his speech: "Cars have lost weight during the war and I think that this is a very good thing." Obviously the lighter the car the less it should wear the road. It is a very important point that the fact appears to be appreciated by the Government today. When further evolving its products, the industry will be well advised to keep a very keen eye on this. As Mr. Lanchester said, whereas the average cost of the labor for making cars has gone up 111 percent; of the steels that are their chief raw material, 300 percent; of aluminium which comes about second, 200 percent, the average cost of cars as shown at Olympia shows an increase of about 70 percent.

Owing to war experiences and so forth, the materials of which the cars are made today are infinitely superior to those employed in the manufacture of the last series of cars exhibited at Olmpia while, of course, the purchase price of a car today buys equipment incomparably more complete than was embraced in inclusive prices in the pre-war period, so that the buyer is getting quite unprecedently good value for his money.

COMMENT ON CAR NOVELTIES

One hesitates to classify cars according to price because practically every manufacturer has on optica in the present topsy-turvy state of affairs but to quote provisionally in face of the rising costs of labor and materials. Nevertheless, the range is from two air-cooled cylinders like the A.B.C. marketed as a two-seater provisionally at £289 to one as completely equipped as well designed and as well made with such high grade materials.

The sum asked for the complete five-seater of this sort ready for the road, £960, would have barely bought a chassis of such power before August, 1914, and could not have obtained one of such refinement and performance.

COMING OF THE OVERHEAD VALUE

Arrol-Johnston aims at achievement of an output on a two model program wherein the "Victory" overhead valve type is the more expensive, and the 15.9 side valve engine type the cheaper. Attention has been previously drawn to the Wolseley policy, and the Fiat one of exploiting quantity production on a three-model program; but it remains to add that the present Fiat enterprise, with its employees numbering scores of thousands, is the fruit of many developments and absorptions; even as the Wolseley enterprise represents a merged enterprise of Vickers', because the Stellite car becomes the 10 h.p. Wolseley.

Both the Italian and the British firms' programs embrace four-cylinder, 10 h.p., and 15 h.p. cars, and are completed each with a nominal 20 h.p. six-cylinder type: but of course the actual power of performance of each vehicle is scarcely indicated by its modest rating. For instance, the 10 h.p. Wolseley develops 20 h.p.; and, of course, both the six cylinder chassis indicated will accomodate the most luxurious types of covered ccachwork. The fact is these firms have both learned how to put more power in less space, it being noteworthy that Fiat adheres to the side valve engine whereas Wolseley exploits overhead valve engines only with overhead camshafts.

Whatever a Show may reveal in the matter of statistics is generally misleading as indicating tendencies. For example, you could not tell from this Exhibition whether two, three, four, five, six, eight or twelve-cylinder cars are in greatest demand because the exhibits are not in proportion to factory outputs; or to orders booked. Of course, if we allowed ourselves to be guided by statistics concerning exhibits we should say that the side valve engines were by far the most popular type, but even the comparison of statistics between the exhibits at one Show and another, say these at the 1919 Exhibition and at the previous one in the same building, will give us a hint of the truth that the side valve engine is losing ground.

Never were so many overhead valve engined vehicles introduced as at this Exhibition. The interest evoked by them is sufficinet to cause many a manufacturer adhering to side valve engines for his current types, secretly to resolve that this is the last time he will display side valves. The world's motor industry, like any other conglomeration of human enterprise, is captained by relatively a few bold spirits, but the majority are quick to embark on any fresh enterprise once they discover from statistics of trade that the pioneers carry the public with them.

The overhead valve engine is more economical, and it can be either made smaller and develop the same power, or made larger and develop more power; while the bogey of what happens when a valve breaks is relegated to the limbo of pre-war fancy because we have learned both how to design overhead valves properly so that they function without any side strains being imposed on the stems, and so on, and in aero service we have had such experience in evolving suitable metals for valves that when we come to apply the overhead type to anything so comparatively simple as a car engine, the plain fact is that the valves do not break. Lastly, today, there is no more difficulty in making overhead valve engines silent in service than there is about rendering quiet the functioning of side valves.

STAGNATION FAR OFF

The newcomers to the industry, besides those already mentioned, embrace the Beardmore series of four-cylinder cars; the Cosmic three-cylinder radial air-cooled vehicle; the Graham-White friction driven car; the Guy eight-cylinder car with special valve and combustion head design, as well as automatic chassis oiling. The four-cylinder Hammend Car with helical spring controlled cantilever suspensional the Farman, Cietoen and Secqueville-Hoyall car from France, as well as the Chandler and Chevrolet from America. Of course, all American cars must be reckoned as quantity production machines from the British point of view.

There is any amount of demand for cars of all sorts. The advance in workmanship is obvious. The improvement in the quality of materials employed is, of course, not visible to the eye; but it is there. In fine, though the Show has been presented under conditions of handicap without parallel in the history of the industry, it is by far the finest Exhibition of the kind the world has ever seen.

While certainly it does not reveal that all the idealists' aspirations as to motor production have been achieved, or even aimed at; nevertheless it shows that a quite remarkable average of advance has been attained. It is even inspiring by reason of the fact that it must bring home to the least imaginative mind the point that this amazing industry has by no means arrived at a static condition but that, on the contrary, it is plainly capable of an almost infinite amount of further development, according as circumstance may the people at large.

Nor let it be imagined that ingenuity is concentrated solely o the evolution of cars for th wealthy. On the contrary, whe we consider the output planned b members of the industry, it is plai that it has determined in this d mocratic age to do its utmost t bring motoring within the range o demand.

KING "8"

KING owners do not worry

They know their car represents the skilled product of many years experience in manufacture for world wide trade. Reliable operation in 55 countries, under every climate and road condition, has long ago proved the all-around usefulness of this powerful eight cylinder car.

Possessing body lines of distinctive stylishness, luxurious upholstering, and beautiful finish, the KING affords just pride to owners in many lands

Durable construction by an old established manufacturer; great economy of upkeep and abundant hill-climbing power are other features of KING excellence.

Four handsome body models:

7-passenger Touring Car
7-passenger Sedan (closed car)
4-passenger Foursome (sporting model)
2-passenger Road-King (speed model)

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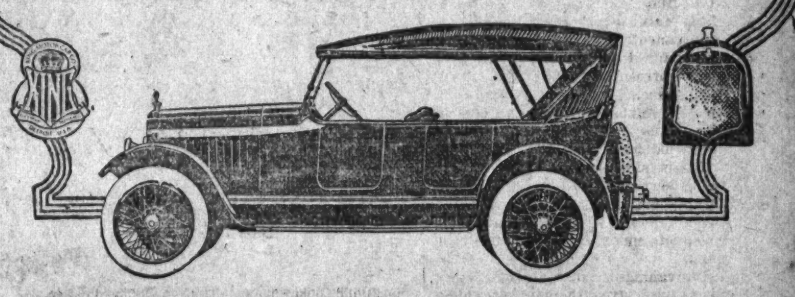

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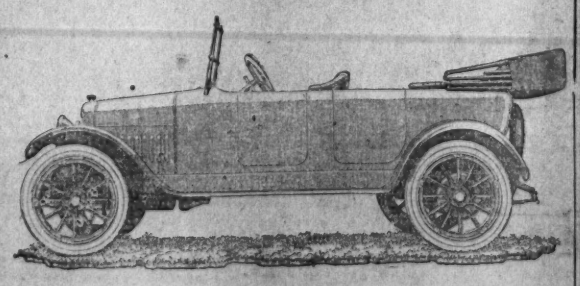
SUCCESS in man power or motive is largely dependent upon endurance.

The Maxwell Motor Car has stood the supreme endurance test. It has run 44 consecutive days and nights without a single stop of the motor, covering 22,022 miles. This official record was made by the Maxwell under the observation of the American Automobile Association.

If prospective motor car buyers could read the testimonials from Maxwell drivers, they would marvel how to sturdy and dependable a car could be made at so low a price

And endurance in a Maxwell Car has not been attained by sacrificing speed, comfort or economy to the owner.



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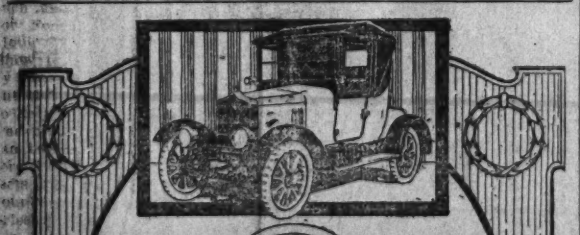

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Michelin Tires Feature At Salon

One interesting feature of the automobile salon was the introduction to the American market of Michelin steel disc wheels, shown as equipment on some of the finest cars exhibited.

These new type wheels were developed during the war, Michelin having produced many thousands of sets for pneumatic tired trucks and for staff cars, ambulances and other military vehicles. With the ending of the war the production of these wheels was diverted in part to pleasure car equipment, such wellknown cars as Rolls-Royce and many others having adopted them as standard equipment on their latest models.

The manufacturing and selling rights in the United States for Michelin wheels have been secured by the Budd Wheel Corporation of Philadelphia, the Budd corporation being already large manufacturers of wire wheels for automobiles, steel wheels for trucks and army kitchens, automobile bodies and fenders and other stamped metal specialties.

The features of the Michelin wheel are its light weight, simplicity, great strength and attractive appearance.

The Michelin wheel is composed of a single disc, which is stamped out hot under the press and then turned down in the lathe, so that the cross section becomes thinner as it nears the outer circumference. This outer edge is turned over so as to be at right angles to the main wall of the disc, and is then riveted and welded to a standard straight side quick detachable rim.

This construction enables the total weight of the wheel to be reduced considerably without any weakness, and has the advantage of removing weight at the most desirable point, namely, near the outer circumference.

Attachment is by means of four or six studs, according to the size of the wheel. These studs, which are fixed in the permanent hub, are of the same diameter throughout their length. The corresponding holes drilled in the wheel, however, have bevelled edges, and the nuts by which the wheel is held in position have bevelled bases.

This simplifies the position of only serve to center the wheel in the studs, but have a self-locking effect and make unnecessary the use of spring washers under the nuts.

Advantage claimed for this wheel is greater strength than is possible with any wood wheel. The weight is less than a wood wheel and rim. There is free radiation of heat through the disc, which tends toward cool running of the tires.

Careful experiments have been made in this connection by the Michelin company, which states that the tires run perceptibly cooler and that the degrees of heat at various points on the circumference of the disc can be accurately measured. The discs become cooler as the center is reached. The locking arrangement is simple and cannot possibly get out of order.

Having proved successful and popular in Europe, and having stood up to all the tests imposed by war conditions, it is believed, that this type of wheel will find ready adoption in America. All Michelin wheels are interchangeable.

This simplifies the position of the dealer, who has only to keep in stock wheels of given sizes, without any thought as to the car on which they have to be fitted.

In order to facilitate fitting, the purchaser is supplied standardised tools—a brace for tightening the nuts and a tubular lever for lifting the wheel on to the studs. This lever is passed through one of the holes drilled around the hub of the wheel and slipped over one of the studs. In this way the wheel is both guided and levered into position.

American Art And American Fashions

(Continued from Page 3)

The colors are particularly wonderful and the clearness of the designs and the perfection with which they are worked out indicate a distinct advance in this art since the days when examples of it were first displayed all over the town. There is much less of the mussy running together of colors and a great deal more of distinct and well planned patterns systematically and intelligently worked into the design of the gown.

In fact, there is one whole part of the exhibition given over to a showing of batik blouses, while another section is devoted exclusively to a display of batik in its various forms and uses. The batik patterns have also been transferred to the printed silks and chiffons with success.

One batik blouse that seemed particularly interesting was dyed a pure deep purple. Then it had a line of conventional figures on a white background about an inch and a half wide running around the front of the blouse in a well thought-out pattern scheme. Green and orange were worked into this design in a fascinating manner.

EFFECTS IN HOUSE GOWNS

It is in the field of tea gowns negligees and house gowns that American art in dress has its greatest opportunity for display. At any rate, these types of costumes have been the first to show development, and they are the ones which show all the new designs. At this exhibition those which are shown seem to be more beautiful than any we have seen before. They are most faithfully copied, and most carefully executed. One is made of soft, clinging black mirror velvet, the surface of which has painted upon it large medallions in gold. The design is so artistically distributed and so worked in with the simple lines of the gown that it becomes a real joy to look upon.

Another is made of a soft shade of violet blue velvet outlined with a fold of dull pink velvet. Then the little coat or jacket that slips over it is done in cloth of gold with an invisible check running over the surface. The jacket is lined with a golden-toned chiffon, which shows interestingly on the inside of the open sleeves, and the only attempt at trimming of any sort is shown in the little black bows tipping the ends of the low neckline.

There are wonderful negligees of batik and of embroidered materials, and others are made up from chiffon and silk. One is a reproduction of Persian embroidery, its intricate pattern all designed and executed in this country. The background is a dull taupe or tan charmeuse and the embroidery is done in a tiny pattern in shades of dull red, blue, yellow, and green. The whole coat is softly lined with a neutral-toned chiffon.

Perhaps the embroideries and the examples of beadwork copied from the old Museum specimens will prove most interesting to the casual observer. Some of these are astonishingly perfect in the detail with which they have been carried out. It is interesting to see machine embroideries side by side with the handwork which is the source of their inspiration and to discover that the machine-made copy is really quite perfect in design, in coloring and in execution.

Examples of modern beadwork and modern hand embroideries copied after the old pieces are shown with samples of modern hand-loom work which can be most favorably compared to the old. There is an exhibition of lace, both old and new.

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
All joints are liquid brazed, that is, brazed by immersion in a bath of molten brass, thus ensuring a perfect joint instead of the dubious one by old-fashioned hand methods.
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FORD TOURING CAR

which, by practical tests extending over many years, has become the most popular automobile in Shanghai. There are three reasons for this:

ITS FIRST COST IS LOW—ITS RUNNING AND UPKEEP EXPENSES ARE SMALL—IT'S SMART, AND COMFORTABLE TO RIDE IN.

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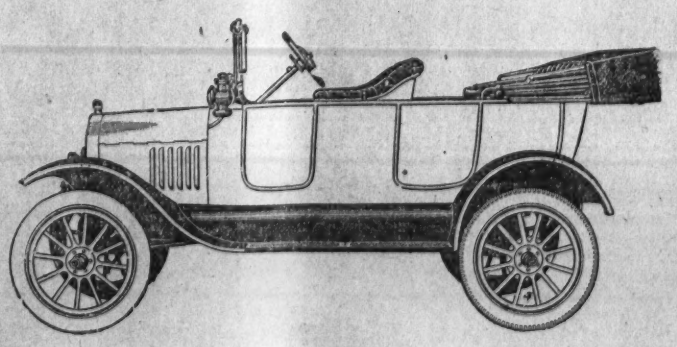

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COLD WEATHER BRINGS CLOSED CARS TO FORE

Owners Of Sedans Travel In Comfort In Winter And Summer Alike

With cold weather at hand, the importance of the closed car, especially the Sedan, is forcibly brought to the attention of automobile owners. Those who own sedans go merrily on their way in comfort, while the touring car owners are devising ways and means of keeping out of the sharp winds. And that is not all, because these same sedan owners have used their cars for summer touring and have found them just as serviceable and economical as touring cars and much more comfortable day in and day out.

"This brings up the question of closed body designs," says Walter Woods, head of the Van Cortland Vehicle Corporation, Peerless "Eight" distributers in New York. "The Peerless Company makes all its closed bodies and therefore is in a position to give the public worth while information on the subject of closed car operation. A well made Sedan body does not make a heavy automobile or change its performance in any noticeable way from that of the touring car. It merely gives the increased comfort protection and style characteristic of the complete enclosure. For instance our Sedan weighs but 200 pounds more than our touring car and in gasoline consumption we find that the Sedan gives the same performance.

Leaking Spark Plugs

Leaking spark plugs are an every day source of trouble. The trouble is often very difficult to trace, however, because the motor will miss at high speed and on heavy pulls but may run along quite smoothly on level ground.

The fact that cracked or porous porcelains allow high tension current to ground through the crack without jumping the spark gap is often found the principal cause of trouble when the motor misses fire.

Porcelains that are entirely broken off in the metal base of the plug are easily discovered simply by shaking slightly. When this fails the only remaining resource is to experiment with new plugs.

Owners who consistently stick to the make of spark plug supplied with the car as standard equipment have by far the least difficulty.

Automobile Is Used To Create Markets For Big Flour Mills

In the olden days it was only the corn doctor, the bric-a-brac salesman and a few others of their ilk who toured from town to town demonstrating and selling their wares. Now almost everybody is doing it.

The most substantial businesses have gone extensively into the personal demonstration business, appreciating the value of getting in direct contact with the market.

But instead of the old tumble-down spring wagon and weary horse, they use fine, speedy and reliable motor cars.

It is the motor car, in fact, that is largely responsible for this new method of advertising. It affords them the wide range and the fleetness which in the former days made such sales methods costly and cumbersome.

Many of the largest concerns in the country have bought cars solely for demonstration purposes. Among them are the Fisher Flouring Mills of Seattle. "Blend," the company's dusky chef, is making a tour of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, making mouths water everywhere with his appetising Scotch "scones" and biscuits.

The baking is done in an electric oven with which his Dodge Brothers business car is equipped. Great crowds collect about the car whenever it stops and "Blend" dishes out the delicacies as fast as he can make them.

The car is artistically decorated with the company's name and trademark and is proving to be an extremely valuable advertisement.

The results with the first car have been so satisfactory that the Fisher Company has ordered another, similarly equipped.

As soon as the present tour is completed the car will be sent back over the same route with a window dressing equipment.

Douglas Fairbanks Is First To Order From New Factory

Movie Star Wants Initial Product Of Goodyear Plant In Los Angeles

With Douglas Fairbanks anything that emanates from California is unreservedly O. K. and this prejudice needs no justification, for in the Golden State he has found ideal conditions for shooting movies.

"Doug," moreover, knows good automobile tires and wants them to come up smiling after a world of punishment. So the most genial and athletic of our film stars has ordered the first set of Goodyear cord tires to be built in the California plant of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

In the following letter addressed to F. A. Seiberling, president of the Goodyear, "Doug" makes his request, which has been granted. His letter follows:

"First of all I want to congratulate you and also California, upon your establishing the wonderful factory now being erected in Los Angeles. Your foresight and industrial vision and the commanding position your company holds in the business world have a tremendous influence upon the prosperity and development of this part of our country, which we all love so much.

"May I not have the honor of placing my order with you for the first set of tires which will be turned out from your new Los Angeles plant, as soon as it is completed. I know how hard it is to secure Goodyear cord tires and I am taking no chances on being disappointed, so I want to get in my order early.

"With best wishes for an overwhelming success in your new California plant and hoping that my order may be promptly acknowledged and accepted, I am

Sincerely,

Douglas Fairbanks."

There is no question that the versatile "Doug" will put his first California-bred cords through a series of stunts worthy of their famous owner. He may mount them while doing a hand stand, do a few 75 mile an hour thrillers on the rim of the Grand Canon.

At any rate, he will get delivery on the first set of "native son" Goodyears. Bill Hart is said to be filled with envy. It is thought he would accept the second set turned out by the California factory, if he had any use for them. But the famous two-gun man can't put them on his pinto horse.

SPEEDWAY UNNECESSARY

A performance which indicates that the attainment of high speed in automobile races is not limited the contests held on specially constructed speedways, is the one that has just been accomplished by O. W. Smith, of Thomasville, Ga. In a Cadillac car equipped with Goodyear cord tires, Smith won the free for all 100-mile race held at Pablo Beach, Labor Day, at a speed of 85 miles an hour.

October Biggest Month For Cadillac

"The month of October recorded the largest production, for a similar period, in the history of the Cadillac Motor Car Company," says Lynn McNaughton, general sales manager of the Cadillac. "Nevertheless, the reports from our dealers and distributors make it plain that even this huge output fell far short of supplying cars to all those who wanted them.

"It is gratifying to us that this should be the state of affairs; but at the same time it is somewhat embarrassing. It seems to be a condition which we are powerless to remedy, no matter to what volume we build up our production."

For

Tire Satisfaction

which means

MILEAGE

and

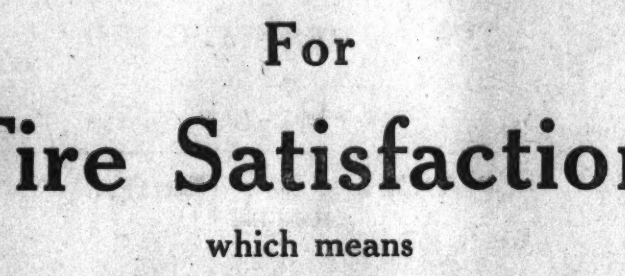
SAFETY

Equip Your Car With

Miller

GEARED to the ROAD

TIRES



The *"Miller Method"* of Vulcanizing endows all Miller Tires with rugged strength, because it retains intact all the native strength and stamina in both cotton fabric and rubber.

All Sizes Stocked by

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban Tel. Central 322

NOTHING

CONVINCES YOU LIKE THE TESTIMONY OF YOUR OWN EYESIGHT

¶ The more a man knows about automobiles, the more experience he himself has had with them, the more critical he is apt to be of their essential features.

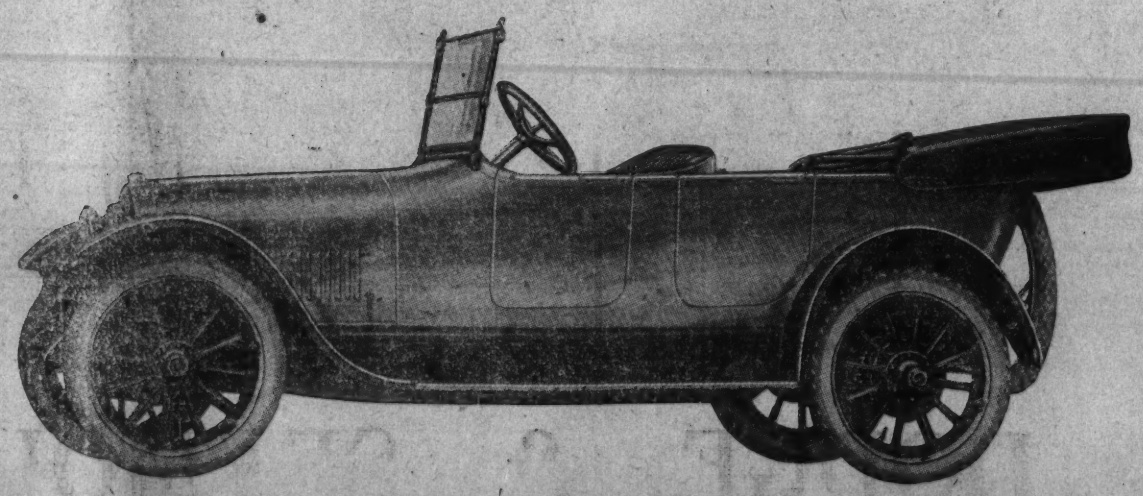
¶ To satisfy this class of motorist is the chief motive of Buick construction.

¶ It is to this element, therefore, that the convenience of operation, accessibility and equipment, the dependability and economy of the Buick make their greatest appeal.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.

40 Bubbling Well Road

Tel. West 1234



S. H.

Freight Rates And Cargoes

Movement Of Freight In New York Better Than At Any Time Since The Longshoremen Struck—Supply Of Tonnage Plentiful In Most Routes

(New York Evening Post)

New York.—A steady improvement in the movement of freight in this port during the past week has caused a decided improvement in the ocean freight situation. There is still considerable congestion about the railroad terminals and at inland points, but this is being cleared up now that the lightering of freight in the harbor has improved. Permits for export shipments are much easier to obtain at present than was the case a week ago and the railroads are making lighterage delivery without any serious delay. Generally speaking, the situation is much better than it has been at any time since the longshoremen's strike in this port began, almost two months ago.

Now that conditions are returning to normal it is apparent that there is sufficient supply of tonnage to take care of the ordinary movement of cargo from this port and from the other ports of the Atlantic seaboard. In two or three trades, notably the Far East and the West Indies, the steamship companies are experiencing considerable difficulty in taking care of the cargo offering, but in other trades, such as South America, Holland, Australia, Africa, and India, the situation is much different, the space offering being more than sufficient to provide for the present demands. With the exception of the vessels operating in the Holland and Belgian trade, however, there is little difficulty in securing good one-way cargo.

BENEFIT TO EXPORTER

In most cases this situation has worked to the advantage of the American exporter. In the South American trade, for example, there is sufficient freight offering at the present time to keep practically all of the American vessels operating exclusively in this trade well supplied. Many of the vessels that are carrying South American commodities to England and Europe, however, are calling at this port on their return trip to Rio or Buenos Aires in hopes of obtaining a cargo from this port to South America. Until the industries of Europe are revived and the European nations are in a position to export large quantities of manufactured articles to South America, this condition will prevail and the competition for South American freight will continue keen.

The same thing is true of the Australian, Indian and South African trade. England and Europe generally are buying great quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials in the markets of Australia, South Africa and India, but they are not in a position to make large return shipments, and consequently many of the vessels operating in these trades make a triangular trip, calling at American ports for fuel and cargo on the outward voyage.

NEED OF SHIPS

While this condition lasts the American shippers are being given the advantage of good service at cheap rates to many of the distant parts of the world, but it would be well to remember that this service will be considerably curtailed one Europe begins exporting on a pre-war basis. It is because of this that the American operators are advocating that this country continue its shipbuilding program against the day when this country will have to carry on foreign trade with South America, Australia and other countries in its own vessels almost entirely. When Europe finally begins to compete for world trade, service will be a great factor in capturing and holding a market. Unless America has sufficient vessels in which to transport its merchandise to foreign markets, it will lose much of the ground it his gained in the export field during the past few years.

In this connection it is encouraging to note that the Shipping Board has recently announced commodity rates to various ports where the competition between the American and British companies is very keen that will insure the companies operating Shipping Board vessels of a better chance of securing cargo. While the operators of Shipping Board boats will not be in a position to successfully meet the competition of foreign lines and American vessels owned by independent companies until they are permitted to quote confidential rates on large shipments, the new rates that have been announced during the past two or three weeks are, generally speaking, not far above the lowest rates being offered by other lines.

IMPROVEMENT SIGNS

Exporters and forwarding agents report that the South American business shows encouraging signs of improving now that the shipping situation has been settled for the time being. While rates are still considerably above those that prevailed during the pre-war period, they are much lower than for some time past and the indications are that they will not show any further decrease until conditions make it possible to lower the cost of operation. It is still possible to obtain rates below those quoted by the Shipping Board lines on large shipments, but even these rates are more or less fixed and much of the uncertainty that caused South American buyers to hold off has been removed. As a result exporters state that orders from Brazil, Argentina and Chile are being received in good volume, while the other countries of the continent are showing an increased interest in American products.

To the United Kingdom the rates are holding firm in spite of the fact that the movement of cargo to that country is not as heavy as it was earlier in the year. The reason for this is that practically all the lines operating to Great Britain are in the United Kingdom conference, and will not cut rates under any condition. Vessels calling at the English ports are discharging their cargoes much more rapidly than was the case a month or two ago, and consequently the amount of tonnage offering in this trade is is considerably increased.

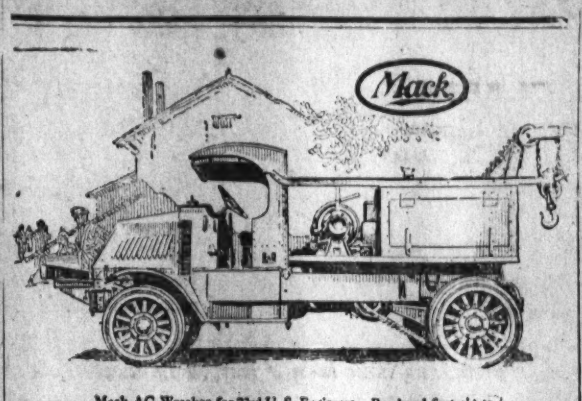
During the past week rates substantially below those quoted by the Shipping Board were offered by the independent lines operating to Rotterdam and Antwerp. Weight cargo was especially in demand, and one offer of $11 a ton for steel was reported. There is especially good service to the ports of Holland at the present time, but the amount of cargo offering has not increased to any appreciable extent.

EFFECT OF EXCHANGE

The movement to the Scandinavian country and to Germany continues good, although in the case of the former it is not as heavy as it was a few months ago. Exporters are watching with considerable interest the development of free ports in the Scandinavian countries, and already it is reported some merchandise is moving through these ports to certain portions of northern Russia and the countries of General Europe.

The exchange situatin is still seriously affecting business with France, and the freight offering for French ports is not particularly heavy, some slight cuts in rates having been reported during the past week. Recent reports indicate that the labor situation in the French ports is much improved.

A fair amount of general cargo is being offered for Italy, and it is reported that the British lines are offering space at ten cents per foot below Shipping Board rates. Italy's most urgent demand at the present time is for coal, and it is expected that just as soon as miners in his country get back to work there will be a strong demand for vessels in the Italian coal trade.



Mack AC Wrecker for 23rd U. S. Engineers. Rendered first aid to Lorries stuck in the mud, stalled, etc. Carried spare parts and acted as a perambulating service station for a large number of motor Lorries, a work requiring giant strength and absolute dependability.

Motor Lorries are destined to do the heavy hauling of the world within the next ten years.

The Mack Motor Lorry will do as much work in four months as could be done in four years by burros.

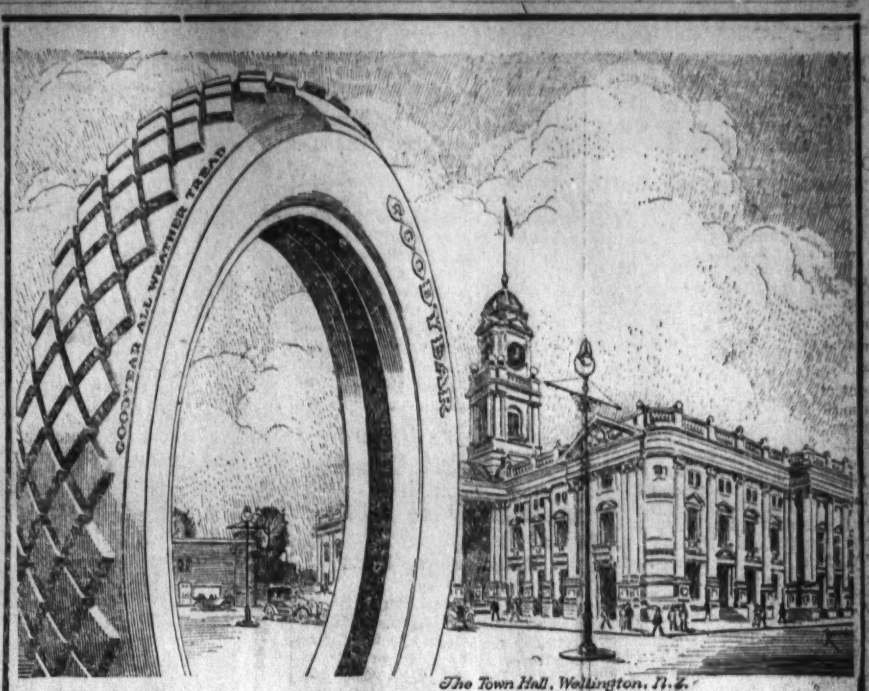
Across drifting sand or on steep mountain roads its service is continuous and certain.

Unequalled for strength, speed and low cost per ton-mile.

Mack Lorries are built entirely in Mack factories—not made up of assembled parts bought from various sources.

Responsible and energetic dealers required in each District

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, New York, U. S. A.
5 State Street 44 Whitehall Street
Factories: Plainfield, N. J., Allentown, Pa.
Cable Address: Intertruck, Newyork All Standard Codes used



The Town Hall, Wellington, N. Z.

Do Your Tires Suit You?

PERHAPS you are satisfied with the service being given you by the tires you use. If you are, that is well, and the limit of any tire's accomplishment.

But perhaps you feel—as does another portion of the motoring public—that your tire money should buy a little more, in miles and untroubled travel, than it does now.

As much more, for instance, as the highest type materials and methods could give.

If you feel this way, we suggest that you follow the general trend, and try Goodyear Tires.

They are the preferred tires of many, many motorists. Taking the world as a whole, more of them are bought than of any other brand.

A quality of materials and a method of manufacture less than the highest could not sustain this tremendous popularity.

A tire less than immensely superior could not increase it—as Goodyears are doing.

They are made in both millimeter and inch sizes.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE (F. E. D.) INC.
Wholesale Distributors

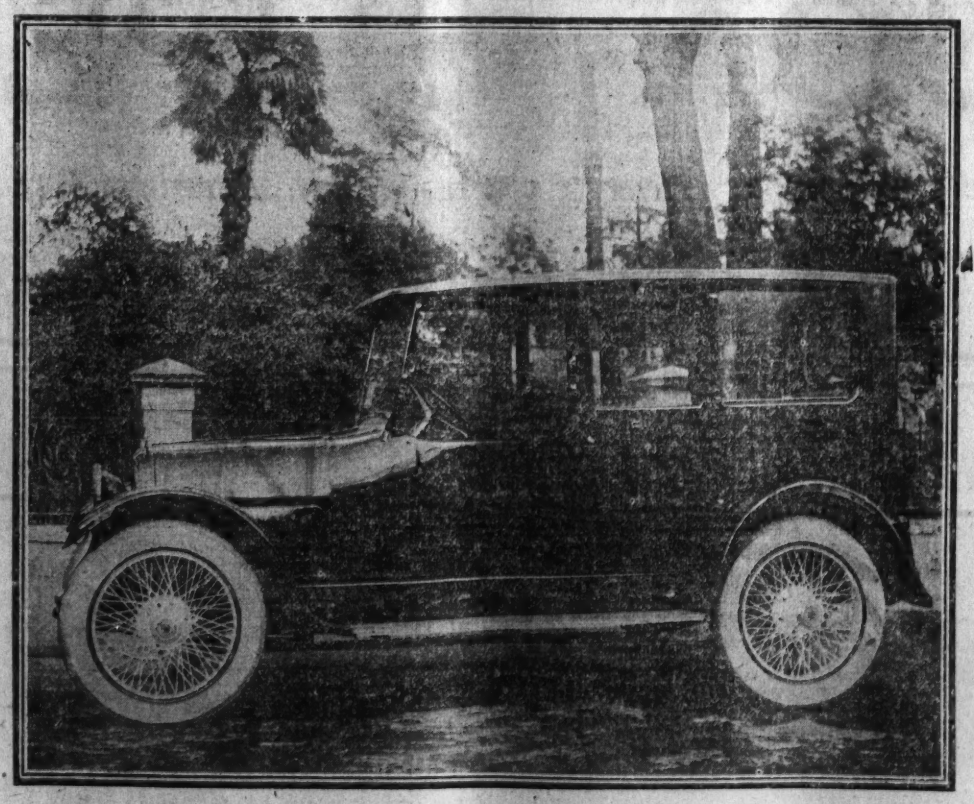
GOODYEAR TIRES

KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to:—
G. JOHNSTON, 9, Broad Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Acme of Refinement and Luxury Is Found In The

WILLYS-KNIGHT

FOUR "LIMOUSINE"



For all-the-year-round motor service these cars are thoroughly satisfying. Aside from their captivating style appeal—aside from their luxurious comfort and convenience—they have a distinct and important advantage, for they have the Knight sleeve-valve engine which is

The quietest engine ever designed

and the only engine that actually improves with use. The bodies of these cars, of the best materials, are built, upholstered and finished by specialists with broad experience in fine car artistry.

We have also a

STOCK

of

SEVEN-PASSENGER

TOURING CARS

made by the same famous company. Ready for the road, complete with wire or wooden wheels.

For demonstrations and particulars, apply to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE COMPANY
2a JINKEE ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 3809

BOY SCOUTS FEATURED IN GOODYEAR MOVIES

'Men In Making,' Three Reeler, Result Of 2,000-Mile Motor Hike

"Men in the Making" is the practical title of a three reel moving picture film just completed by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, featuring the activities of the Boy Scouts of America.

The pictures were taken on a recent 2,000 mile motor "hike" of fifty Akron, Ohio, boy scouts through New York and New England in four big pneumatic tire trucks fitted out specially for the occasion. The scouts and their officers visited the beautiful scenic and historical points along a route leading through Niagara Falls, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, Lake George, Lake Champlin, St. Johnsbury, White Mountains, Portland Me., Boston, Worcester, Hartford, Binghamton, Ithaca, Lakes Chautauqua and Erie, back to Akron. Each of the scouts in the party was selected by competitive examination concerning his general knowledge of scoutcraft and ability to secure recruits for the organisation.

Following out a moving picture scenario written by Robert McLaughlin, the well known scenario writer and playwright, the scouts enacted many scenes for the camera man—camping beside beautiful lakes in the Adirondacks and at the foot of the White Mountains, hiking along winding mountain roads, visiting numerous places of historical interest, sitting around the campfire, fishing in trout streams, swimming in the waters of the Atlantic and many other interesting scenes.

But the film is not limited to depicting scenic views and vacation jaunts. It includes numerous scenes illustrating many of the practical activities of scout work, such as rendering "first aid," sitting up with a sick scout, lighting a campfire, Indian fashion, by rubbing two sticks together, following a trail, and other elements of scoutcraft with which all good scouts are acquainted.

As far as is known this is the first complete film to be made concerning scoutcraft. The various activities of the organisation are entertainingly and interestingly shown, and in such a maner as to hold the attention of the most discriminating observer.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Comapny has for years been greatly interested in the boy scout movement and has encouraged it among the families of its workmen by appointing and supporting scout officers and by financing vacation trips for the scouts each year.

The film, "Men in the Making," has been made with the object of aiding in popularising general boy scout work and in securing a larger enrollment of scouts. It can be profitably used by boy scout organisations throughout the country to create a greater interest in their localities in the work of the scouts. The Goodyear company is announcing that this film is now available for use by any scout organisation in the country and will be loaned free to any such organisation applying to The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Akron, O.

Cadillac President Sees 1920 Shortage

Repetition Of 1919 Conditions Is Forecast Of Collins; Cadillac Market Wider

"One of the reasons why so many people are disappointed by not getting the things they want and need is that they do not prepare," says R. H. Collins, president of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, in discussing the motor car outlook for 1920. "The fact that I knew I would want a rifle in November caused me to order it last spring. As a result, I was not disappointed. I got the rifle when I wanted it.

"Neither the Cadillac Company nor its distributors wants to be placed in the position of disappointing so many people as were unable to provide themselves with our cars this year.

"It may be remembered that a year ago, immediately following the armistice, this company announced that it would resume normal production of motor cars as rapidly as conditions would permit. At the same time, we expressed our belief that it would not be possible to build in 1919 all the Cadillac cars the world would want.

"The prediction was well founded, as many people can testify. During the last few months our distributors have been compelled to decline many orders for motor cars, simply because the forehanded buyers had already placed orders sufficient to absorb the year's production.

"It appears now to be reasonably certain that the same conditions will obtain next year. Undoubtedly the Cadillac's war record has measurably heightened the public's appreciation of the car, which means that the Cadillac market is much wider than heretofore—and even before the war it never was fully supplied. We can do no more than present the facts as we see them."

A PLAIN STATEMENT,

TO THE MORE THAN 2,000 MOTOR-CAR OWNERS OF SHANGHAI.

THE EXCESS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON: FUNDS £2,152,660

offers you the following advantages:

CLAIMS
Prompt settlement. Repairs not involving a sum of over Tls. 50 may be put in hand at once by Assured.

THEFT COVERED
Including theft of spare parts, rugs and any of the paraphernalia that an owner often carries in his car.

NO CLAIM
10% allowed off first renewal premium when no claim has arisen: 15% off second and subsequent renewals.

POLICY TRANSFERABLE
Policy may be transferred to other owner or to cover other car.

REBATES
Rebates are granted, for reduced risk, on a liberal scale.

TRANSIT RISK
The transit risk includes shipment to and from any ports in China.

This company's premiums have been arranged to meet the actual risks incident to running a car, and will be found to be the cheapest obtainable. The facilities of this insurance are extended to meet practically all demands, except to pay fines for furious driving, the cost of renewing punctured tyres, and of maintaining a car against wear and tear.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE

AGENT

EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

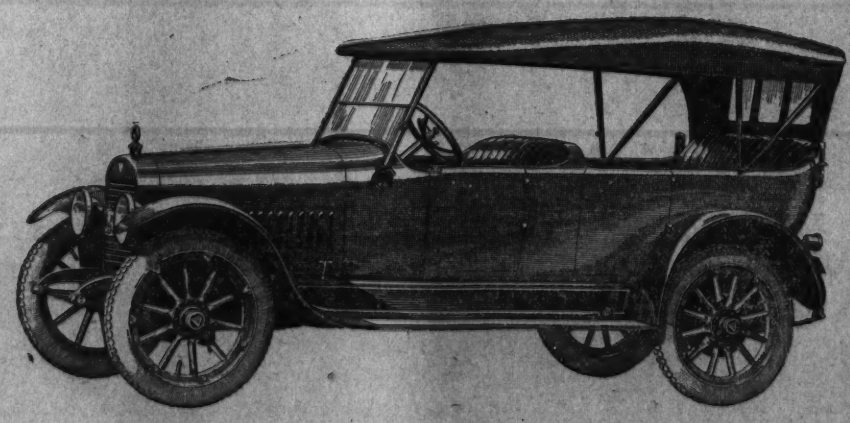
No Car Is Better Than Its Performance Proves It

Consistent performance under all conditions, adverse as well as favorable, is the real indicator of motor car value. What better proof could be asked of the

HUDSON SUPER-SIX

The holder of every worth-while American record?

STRENGTH—ECONOMY—SERVICE



DEMONSTRATIONS ON REQUEST

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban Tel. Central 322

Europe Displaying Interest In Agricultural Tractor

England, France And Belgium Hold Demonstrations And Severe Tests

European interest in the agricultural tractor is shown by the fact that the three leading nations, England, France and Belgium, all held important trials during the autumn of 1919, at which the best European and American machines were demonstrated and their work controlled by committees of experts.

The English trials at Lincoln united 56 tractors of European and American make. At this event all the machines were subjected to a drawbar test, when the Fiat tractor, the only Italian representative, showed a pull of 3,600 pounds. In the fuel consumption test this tractor ploughed a field 511 yards in length by 50 yards in width in 3 hours 20 minutes, on 9 gallons of paraffin. By this it was demonstrated that the Fiat tractor can plough 7 acres per day, with the help of one man only, and that its fuel consumption for this work is less than 20 gallons of paraffin. Driving a big threshing machine for 1 1-2 hours, the Fiat tractor showed a consumption of one gallon of paraffin.

At the Senlis trials in France the Fiat tractor operated constantly for seven days. Immediately after these tests the machine was sold to the Mayor of Ruchy-Braumont, a village 18 miles away. It was taken to this place under its own power at a speed of 4½ miles an hour, and was put to work in the field immediately on its arrival. During the seven days of the Senlis trials the Fiat tractor ploughed an area of 24,400 square yards, and during the three days of its officially controlled trials it ploughed 20,930 square yards.

The Belgian trials, at Tirlemont, were under the patronage of the King and were very rigorously controlled by a technical committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. In the drawbar test the machines had to climb a gradient of 8 percent with a trailer loaded with 4½ tons of beetroots. The Fiat tractor accomplished this at a higher speed than any of the others, and on the total awards won first prize with 94 points out of a maximum of 100. Lots were drawn for the ground in the ploughing and fuel consumption tests, and although the Fiat drew the most difficult plot of ground, its consumption was the lowest of all. The results obtained by this machine were as follows:

Area of ground ploughed, 9,090 square yards
Paraffin consumption, 3.78 gallons
Time, 3 hours
Depth of ploughing, 7 to 7½ inches

At the Buenos Aires agricultural tractor trials the Fiat tractor was awarded the first prize.

THE 'BOOZE' SPEEDSTER

The latest creation on Automobile Row in the way of a motor car is what the Lexington term a "Booze" Speedster.

This car, to use the expression of Harry W. Gaston, President of the company, might be called a "Prohibition Runner." The company had a speedster built with a gasoline tank mounted amidship, and it so happened that the regular gasoline tank at the rear was retained, thus providing two tanks.

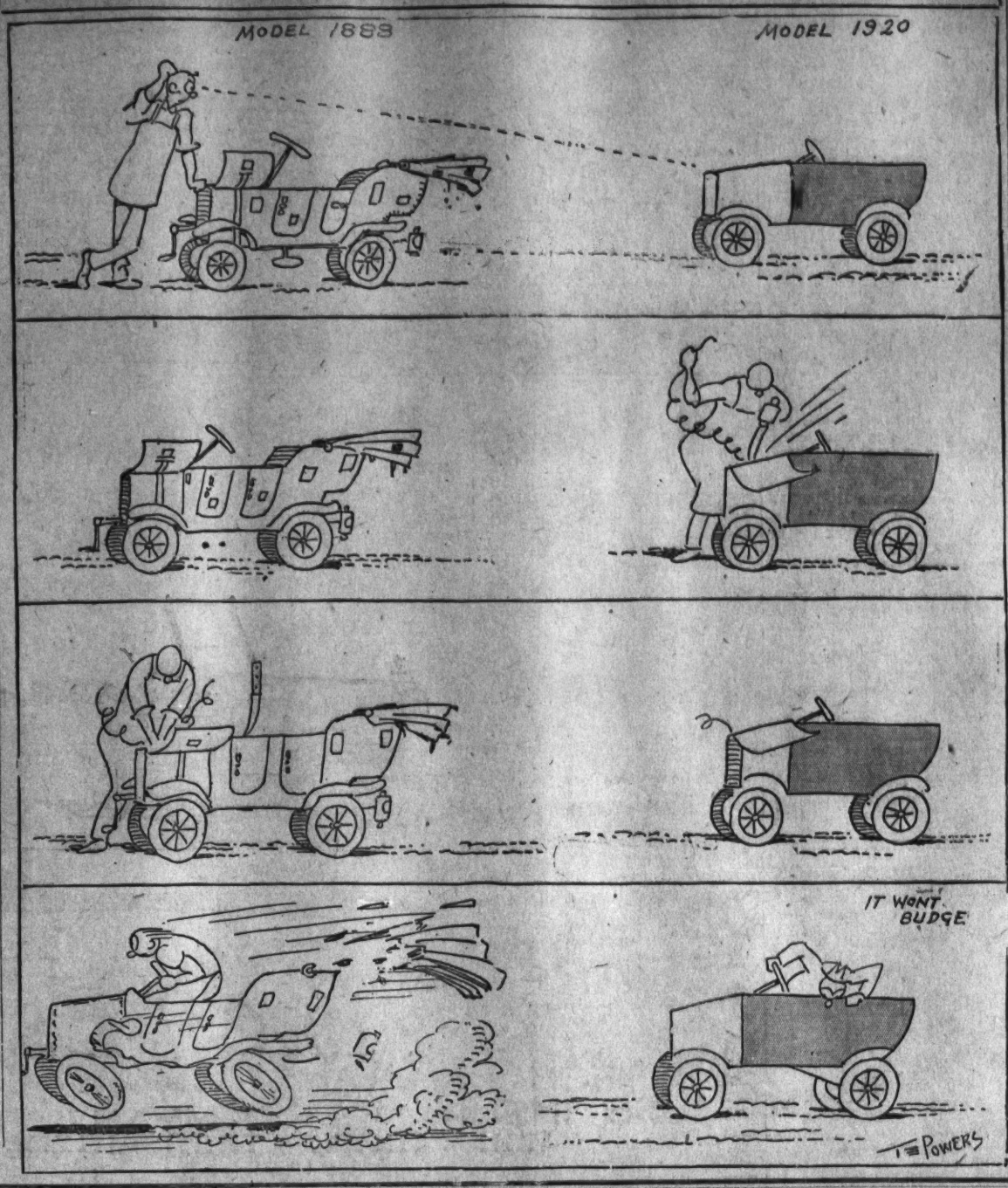
It seems that some one from the far Prohibition South visited the company's showroom and immediately decided the car would be ideal for certain purposes, as it had one tank for gasoline and one tank for booze, and the contract was closed in short order.

Just where the car is seeing service the Lexington Company does not know, but it does not assume any responsibility for any unusual service to which the car may be put.

Making The Old One Young

Transferring The Interstitial Gland Into The Old Bus

By T. E. Powers



Makers Trying To Improve Service

N. A. C. C. Service Managers Make Plans For Better Service To Owners

In the interest of better service for the six and a half million owners of American motor cars and trucks the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce held a three-day meeting of service managers in Detroit November 10 to 12. About 150 were in attendance at this largest gathering of the kind that has ever been held, denoting keen concern on the part of car makers to perfect methods and means for properly caring for the needs of users of their output. The motor vehicle industry is one of the few whose problems go beyond production and distribution. Purchasers must be kept satisfied or sales will not continue and without sales production must come to an end. Hence service forms a third and indispensable leg for the support of the industry. It becomes a matter of business therefore to see that this element is given due consideration.

The active participation in the discussion of the comprehensive program of topics was further evidence of the manufacturers' determination to raise the standard of service by scientific study of its problems. All angles were considered at the four sessions—general service policies, factory service organisation, relations between factory and dealers and relations between distributors or dealers and customers.

The most significant outcome of the meeting was the proposal that a service managers's division of the N. A. C. C. be formed with a special department to handle it, and a resolution to that effect was passed, recommending the proposition to the consideration of the board of directors. The plan laid down further contemplates subsequently organising local sections in Buffalo, New York, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Detroit, Chicago and the coast for factory service men and the encouragement of the formation of special local associations of service men employed by dealers, garages and repair shops, possibly in connection with local dealers or automobile trade organisations or the National Automobile Dealers' Association.

Most of the discussion centered on problems that would concern manufacturers or dealers only, but there were some points of direct interest to car owners and users.

Among these was the importance of educating users to take better care of their cars and keep them in order as far as they can, even doing more of their own minor repairs and adjustments, to use proper lubricants and to attend to lubrication faithfully.

Another point was in regard to the discouragement of "free" service, as so many have come to understand it, showing owners that everything has to be paid for in one way or another, and it is to the interest of the careful user to have none, because otherwise he pays for the carelessness of the car abuser. Further, it is human nature not to appreciate anything that one gets for nothing.

Sunbeam At Salon

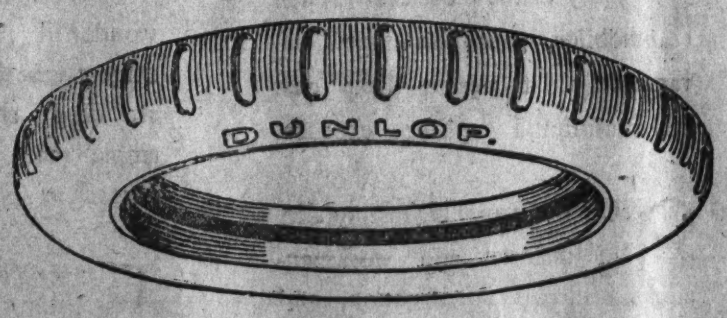
One of the interesting exhibits at the Commodore was that of the Resta Motors, Inc., with their Sunbeam cars. This well-known English make had never before been exhibited in the United States.

The success of the Sunbeam motor both in aviation and automobile work won it an enviable reputation during the war. One of the recent testimonials to this motor is the fact that the British military dirigible R-34 was equipped with five of them on its transatlantic trip.

Dario Resta, president of the Resta Motors Company, says that he expects to specialise on the six-cylinder chassis in America, although he shortly expects a shipment of the four-cylinder model. In this four-cylinder model Mr. Resta broke all the world's records from 100 to 1,000 miles in 1912.

Manufacturers have observed closely the English idea of low lines with ample road clearance. A very unusual feature of the Sunbeam in which Mr. Resta broke the records which had been established up till 1912 was that the four-cylinder model used was a stock model, instead of a specially constructed racing type.

The Sunbeam is planning on sending a car for next year's Indianapolis 500-mile race, and they are also entering a team of cars for the Grand Prix, which is to be held in France next year. Mr. Resta expects to drive in the Indianapolis race.



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MANY MAKERS PLAN INCREASE IN CLOSED CARS

Production Plans Are For Much Greater Percentage Of All-Weather Types

ART OF COACH MAKING

Few Changes In Tops And Such From Horse-Drawn Stuff; Demand Is Big

An announcement, such as that of the Haynes Automobile Company, that fifty percent of the cars to be produced next year will be closed styles, is very significant and typical of the times.

Many announcements regarding the character of next year's output have indicated a very high percentage of closed cars, in fact much higher than a year ago it seemed possible that any manufacturers would attempt.

With labor troubles that have disturbed a great many body builders in the past few months and also strikes among the coach-workers in New York, this program may be easier to project than to accomplish. This is, of course, a matter for 1920 rather than for worrying over right now.

But it is interesting to note the gradual changing of opinion regarding closed cars. It isn't so very long ago that the first of the collapsible sedans, as they were called, made its appearance. This was a body that used the regulation touring top, but had glass windows that came up from the sides of the body, and could be dropped down when not needed. Out of this grew the better developed "Springfield" Sedan, and now there is a type that has improved considerably over that, as it does not provide for windows to be removed but merely to be let down into the sides of the body.

At one time the closed car was supposed to be fit only for city use, but sales of sedans and coupes in the country districts have most remarkably increased. There are so many arguments in favor of the convertible type that it may not be a rash prediction to venture that within another four or five years the percentage of production for all manufacturers will favor the closed car so that perhaps seventy-five percent of the country's output will be of that style rather than just the other way about, as at present.

FEW CHANGES MADE

In making closed automobile bodies, especially of the landaulet type, it is observable that not a great deal of change has really been made from the old horse-carriage days. Over at Brewsters there was an old style coach dating back to 1801, which had a collapsible top, which didn't differ in any essential part from the kind of top we see today on landau-broughams and such like.

Also the type of wagon that made Brewster famous, a single-seater weighing less than 100 pounds, has what is necessarily a one-man top, although not, of course, with the disappearing bows of today's type. Coach building really hasn't changed its styles a great deal in years and years. Of course, it has been possible to put better fitments into the automobile bodies and the necessity of building a body that will better withstand severe strains that the horse-drawn vehicle is subjected to, but in the general outlines alone has coach-making achieved radical changes.

PLENTY OF MONEY

There doesn't seem to be any scarcity of money when it comes to the purchase of automobiles. Election Day, for instance, was an extremely brisk selling day along automobile row. One dealer disposed of no less than six cars of the more expensive makes that he handles, among them a rebuilt limousine, which sold for a price just a few hundred above what it cost when new a couple of seasons ago.

Today there does not seem to be any slackening in the demand for motor cars, and every strike in the essential industries is going to help make it more nearly impossible to satisfy the demand. A steel strike and a coal strike have their immediate effects upon production of automobiles. There are ambitious plans for output for next year, but whether they can be accomplished or even approximated under the conditions is extremely doubtful.

Hence it is safe to assume that there will be a continued unsatisfied demand for motor cars and that prices are bound to stay up rather than fall.

Keeping The Car In Trim

(Emergency Timing of a Buick Motor)

While this must by no means be considered directions for absolutely correct timing of a Buick motor, it is a very simple method of adjustment easily memorized and may prove beneficial in an emergency. Should the distributor head or contact brush become loose and slip out of position, thereby throwing the motor out of time when you are not near a service station.

First: Be certain the spark control lever is fully retarded to the uppermost position on the steering wheel quadrant. Remove spark plug from No. 1 cylinder (the one nearest the radiator). With the starting crank, turn the motor over to the right or in clock-wise direction until the piston in No. 1 has traveled to the top of the cylinder. This position may be readily ascertained by placing a screw-driver through the spark plug opening, allowing it to rest directly on top of the head of the piston and by holding the screw-driver in your hand, while the motor is turning over, you can detect when the piston stops or reaches its extreme highest position on what is known as the compression stroke, at which point you will notice the starter crank can be moved a trifle without causing any further action on the travel of the piston. When the piston is in this position on the compression stroke, both valves will be closed with no pressure on the push rods.

With the motor as above remove the distributor head which carries the high tension wires running to each of the spark plugs. This can be easily accomplished by pressing out the flat spring on the side of the distributor head and turning the head backward until the slot in head lines up with the locking spring when the entire head or cap to which is attached all spark plug wires may be lifted off. Inside will be found the brush or rotar arm that is set upon a vertical shaft which is a part of the lower portion of the distributing head.

You will notice exactly in the center of the rotar arm a recess containing a set screw. With a screw driver, turn this set screw to the left until the rotar arm is loose when it may be easily turned to any position. Then place the distributor head (which carries the plug wires) back into position on the lower part, for the purpose of determining where the contact on the under side of the cover known as wire No. 1 (which you will find marked in raised letters on the head or cap) is located. After you have determined this point, lift the head off again and turn your rotar brush or distributing arm to that point. Then set the set-screw in the rotar arm by turning to the right making sure it is tight. Place the distributor head back in position and turn until the spring locks in place. Then lay the spark plug on the outside of the cylinder being certain that the outer shell of the plug or that containing the threads, is in contact with some part of the motor. Turn on the switch and by moving the spark control lever backward and forward on the quadrant, you will locate the point at which the spark is obtained, which will show whether or not you have your brush or rotar arm set early or late. If you obtain a spark anywhere from fully retarded position to one-half downward travel of the spark control lever, you will have sufficient range to secure very satisfactory results from your motor. If, however, you find it necessary to pull the control lever clear down, before securing a spark on No. 1 spark plug as above designated, the timing is too late and if so, you should again remove the distributor head (containing the wires) loosen the screw in the distributor arm or rotar brush and move it slightly in the opposite direction to that in which the arm moves when pulling the spark lever down from the top.

If the contact brush or rotar arm is directly beneath the contact in the distributor head where No. 1 wire is connected, you will have a spark on No. 1 spark plug. When you have a spark at this point, you may rest assured the balance of the cylinders must be firing in their proper order.

After you have adjusted the timing as above, replace the spark plug and start the motor in the usual way.

The flywheels on all Buick motors are correctly marked to enable the experienced mechanic to determine the position required for timing the motor exactly and as it is utterly impossible to get the maximum power and satisfactory performance if the motor is not timed correctly, it is always best to take the car to Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg's Buick service station on Mokawk Road as soon as possible to have the motor timed, should the necessity arise. All motors are properly timed when they leave the Buick factory and the timing should not be tampered with unless for some reason the timing has been disturbed.

Now The Slowest!

At the Labor Day celebration at Falls City, Nebraska, a feature event was an automobile slow race. Of the fifteen entries in the race the Oldsmobile consumed fifty seconds more time than any other; its time for the three hundred yards being three minutes and ten seconds.

In order to avoid any element of unfairness the entires were classified according to number of cylinders and the driver of each car was required to stand on the running board. Mr. R. B. Heck of the R. B. Heck Auto Company, local Oldsmobile dealers, assures us that competition in the "eight" class was of the heighest order. The fact that the Oldsmobile "eight" will throttle so smoothly to a snail's pace is another of the many proofs of its superiority.

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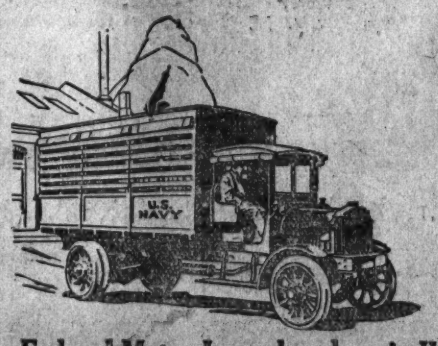

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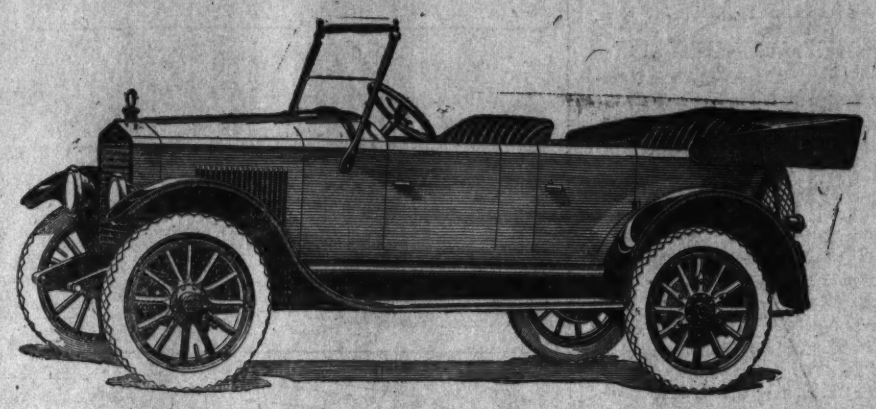

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1920

FOOTBALL CLUB DEFEATS POLICE

First Game In Skottowe Cup Series Sees 5-1 Victory For S.F.C. Team

CUSTOMS WINNERS. 2-1

Takes St. Xavier's Into Camp After Tussle; Recs Wallop Navy, 7-1

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

SKOTTOWE CUP GAME

S.F.C. beat. S.M.P. 5-1

2nd DIVISION

S.R.C. beat. Navy 7-1
Customs beat. S.F.X. ... 2-1.
S.F.C. Scratched to J.R.C.

With the Football Club surprising even its fondest admirers, the Police eleven went under by a 5-1 score in the first game of the series for the Skottowe Cup. The game played yesterday at the Race Course brought a big crowd out. The Skottowe Cup game was the only one that saw first division elevens in action.

Two games were played in the second division. The Recreation Club ran away with the Navy in a 7-1 match and the Customs Football Club defeated St. Xavier's 2-1 after a great tussle.

POLICE HAD STRONG TEAM

Who would have thought the Football Club would win by a 5-1 margin as with the following team out: McLean, Goldman and Brown; Campbell, Robertson and Seredkin; Roach, Archer, Drake, Leslie and Goldman against about the best aggregation the Police could put out, with the exception of Knight? The Police had Isaacs; Biggs and Reed; Clissold, McDonald and Munson; Ryle, Adams, Quayle, Ling and Knight.

Referee Gabbutt called the teams out sharp at three and before anyone, with the exception of Drake and Archer, knew the game had started Gabbutt was pointing to the center of the field after the Club had opened the scoring. Drake obtained the ball and passed to Archer. The latter, returning it, saw Alec Leslie slip it back to Drake. Drake in turn allowed Archer to convert, all within the opening 60 seconds of the game.

With this immediate set back, the Police seemed to be put off slightly and thus gave the Club another chance to do the dirty on them, again through Archer. Archer took a pass from Johnnie Robertson and beat Issacs with a nice header.

After this second reverse the Police settled down and much give-and-take play in which both McDonald of the Police and Robertson of the Club put in some very useful work.

QUAYLE BACK IN

Jimmie Quayle, who made many strenuous attempts to penetrate the Club's defense, very nearly scored but Brown in relieving passed to the right wing and Campbell got the ball. He swung it out to Roach and the latter, carrying on down, centered only to see Biggs clear in fine style. Robertson, who played by far the best game on the field, tried hard to get to close quarters but was stopped by Reed, who passed to Ryle. Ryle was stopped by Campbell, Ryle passed to Drake. Drake converted with a good hard drive.

The Club, with now three up, rested slightly on their laurels but soon had to get to it again for Quayle took advantage of a miskick by Goldman and rushed things through, giving McLean little chance to get at the ball. With only five minutes to go in the first half the Club again applied pressure and during a melee, within the penalty area, McDonald had the misfortune to break the rules by handling. Drake took the kick for the Club only to witness Isaacs bring off a beautiful save. The corner brought forth no result.

CLUB LEADS, 3-1

Lemon time arrived shortly after this and the teams crossed over with the Club in the lead by three to one.

On the resumption of play the Club's forwards immediately took up the offense again only to be relieved of the ball by Biggs. The husky boy cleared well, gave his forwards the ball and Clissold, who had changed with Adams, gave McLean a shot which he cleared in masterly style.

The Police continued to keep up the pressure and the Club's halves and backs had all they could wish for with Quayle getting into the thick of it every

DOMINO'S BUDGET

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

The Chinese in our Settlement
Their taxes are not paying;
They hardly like to pay the rent,
And now I hear they're praying
To get a seat amongst "The Gods."
And neither jot nor tittle
Will make them budge
Until that grudge
Is fixed by E. S. Little.

* * *

Ten million sterling's being spent
To make the world go dryer,
The Anti-saloon-at-ics are bent
On Britain's big drink buyer;
And Dewar, Walker, Haig and Haig
Will soon have no more drinkers.
Then Gande and Price
Won't get their rice
Unless they work like tinkers.

* * *

THE DENNISTON PLAYERS

We have had the Denniston Players with us now for a week, and have had opportunities to judge whether they are good, adequate or indifferent. We have seen them in three light shows, and have yet to see their capabilities in something gripping and serious. It is not the company's fault that it has not given us the other side of the picture.

Denniston Reynolds had arranged that the second production was to be one of the most startling plays that have been forthcoming in recent years. Unfortunately, both for players and playgoers, "Denny" was laid low after a few days here, and so the program had to be rearranged, as he was taking one of the big parts in the "Third Degree." It is a part that he knows well how to fill, for we have seen him in such portrayals before, and we have unanimously voted him "great."

Playgoers should remember that there is a great deal of practical psychology in drawing up a series of plays for presentation to any audience that varies little. If the second play "Our Wives" had been put on later in the season, when we had all become familiar with the players, it would have been voted a success, in spite of the fact that it is a palpable crib of "The Only Girl;" but misfortune caused the program to be altered, and so the verdict was not unanimous, although I thoroughly enjoyed the quiet little show, and recommended it to the local playgoer.

When we are paying three dollars for a show, we expect things, and excuses are not always tolerated, but in the same way we pay ten cents morning after morning for our paper, and when our efficient Electricity Department breaks down, and we don't get our news with our early cup of tea, we may growl, but we don't blame the paper for its late arrival, or the S. M. C. for its light failure. We only hope it will not happen again, and feel happy to hear that the German plant is being dumped, to give place to power that is better. Well sir, with our present players we cannot blame them for putting on three plays much of a muchness, because one of their powers broke down. He does not want it to happen again, and what is more, if it does, he will dump his present throat and get another somewhere.

I called on "Denny" on Friday afternoon, and found him much better. He was very fidgety because he could not go to the show, but in spite of all his railings, his clever wife was adamant, "No Denny, certainly NOT." His voice is little above a whisper at present, but he was able to be quite audible with his "What is it going to be, Domino." Denny is to make his first appearance in "The Third Degree." He is a bullying lawyer, and when we remember the strong part he took in "Kick In" as a bullying detective, we can expect a fine portrayal.

Now let me get back to the rank and file of the company. I said we have had opportunities to judge of their abilities during the last week, and the conclusion I have arrived at is this—"The players are better than their plays"—and here again we wont blame the management for their choice. We want to see the latest New York and London successes, and Denniston has certainly been right up to date with his plays. As a matter of fact, the past five years have turned out very few great plays, and the war has no doubt had a great deal to do with it. Most of the things we have seen or heard of, are on the lighter side, and as the serious side has been all too well portrayed "Over there," the contrast was desirable.

As a matter of fact, despite the paucity of good things during the past few years, I reckon that their course, and completed themselves in 1919, have been more prolific in masterpieces all over the world than any other thirty years since the days of Shakespeare.

During that time the foremost writers have been dramatists. Ibsen, Bjornson and Stringberg, incomparably great in Scandinavian literature; Rostand and Materlinck, the nobles—contemporary writers in the French language; d'Annunzio, the most powerful living man of letters in Italy; Hauptmann, Sudermann, Bahr, the leaders of literature in Germany; and late in his career, Tolstoi devoted himself to the drama and gave Russia a place among the immortals.

During the same period there have been more good plays written in the English language than since the time of the Bard-of-avon. For three centuries no generation could show such a brilliant galaxy of dramatists as Oscar Wilde, Arthur Pinero, Henry Arthur Jones, Somerset Maugham, Stephen Phillips, Bernard Shaw, John Synge, W. B. Yates, J. M. Barrie, John Galsworthy, Granville Barker. On the American side there was no really national drama until it was founded by Clyde Fitch; since then Augustus Thomas, William Vaughan Moody, Eugene Walter, Louis Anspacher, Charles Klein, George M. Cohan, Jesse Williams, and others have made a dream come true. So this temporary lack of real plays is bound to pass from the shadows into the sunlight.

THIS WEEK'S PLAYS

On Monday and Tuesday the Denniston Players are to present "The Co-Respondent." It is a powerful play in which Miss Warda Howard gets the first part that she really revels in. Her opinion of the piece is that it is fine. The name leads one to expect that it deals with a subject which has a very important bearing on contemporary Life; well, it does.

Wednesday and Thursday are to be devoted to a play called "Friendly Enemies." Here I can speak with more assurance. It was played in London under the caption of "Uncle Sam," and only three months ago it was still calling full houses. It is a play of smiles and tears. It has to do with the war but is devoid of jingo. It is cleverly written, and is still playing all over America and I am told that at least two companies are on the road with it in England.

In March, 1918, President Wilson saw the play in Washington. He was so impressed, that at the end of the show, he rose in his box and addressed these words to the audience:

"All that I can say has already been said most admirably in the beautiful play. All the sentiments that I could express have been admirably represented—sentiments that I hope will soon rule the world." Denniston tells us that Walter Howard, who has proved his worth here time and time again, has a part in which he is wonderful; he is better than he was as the dope fiend in "Kick In."

Friday and Saturday will see the players in "Nightie Night," which is a farce, and called the legitimate successor to 'Fair and Warmer.' It was written by Heywood Broun, and is still running at Princess Theater, 39th Street, West, New York. It has to do with two wives and two husbands who get mixed up. That is all.

* * *

WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM

We have staying in Shanghai, at the Astor House, one of the greatest playwrights of recent years, in the persom of Mr. William Somerset Maugham. Playgoers here are familiar with quite a number of his plays. The A. D. C. have produced his "Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," "Mrs. Dot" and "Smith."

Mr. Maugham besides being an author, also has the medical degrees M. R. C. S. and L. R. C. P. He is the grandson of Robert Maugham, founder of the Incorporated Law Society. He was educated at Canterbury, Heidelberg University, and St. Thomas' Hospital.

He created a theatrical record in 1908 by having four of his own plays performed concurrently in London. Among his best known plays are: "Schiffbruchig," produced in Berlin in 1901, "A Man of Honor," "Mdlle. Zampa," "Lady Frederick," "Jack Straw," "Mrs. Dot," "The Explorer," "Penelope," "The Noble Spaniard," "Smith," "Grace," and "Loaves

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

MERCY- I TOOK A GLASS OF THAT PUNCH WHEN I CAME IN AND IT KNOCKED MY HAT OFF
GOODNESS - I HAD ONE TOO - IT KNOCKED THE FILLINGS OUT OF MY TEETH
I DIDN'T THINK THAT THEY HAD A KICK IN IT SO I BROUGHT A PINT MYSELF TO SNEAK IN
I JUST SAW JOE STIFFEN THE PUNCH WITH AN EXTRA PINT - HA-HA I JUST EASED ONE IN MYSELF
SO DID I - HA-HA - I FIGURED IT MIGHT BE WEAK
THE GAY EXTRA SHOT
INDOOR SPORTS
TAD '15

Football Problems Akin To Baseball's, Says Mathewson

Star Of The Diamond Draws Parallel Between Gridiron Coach And Big League Manager

By Christy Mathewson

The baseball manager has many of the same problems which greet the present-day football coach. He must make his shifts and move his men according to the breaks of the game, especially pitchers. On some of the great clubs of the old days the players were permitted to decide many things for themselves. However, managers, more and more, are pulling the strings and moving their players according to the developments of a particular game. Seldom does a man go to bat nowadays without definite orders from his manager how to hit. A big leaguer does not try to steal a base unless he has orders from the bench, which is the baseball P. C.

It is seldom the ball players fail to interpret instructions correctly. In the first place, the manager can deliver them direct on the bench or by signals of the coachers on the lines, and does not have to do it surreptitiously through substitutes as is the case in football. A big leaguer takes part in many times more games than a football player, and situations become second nature to him. If he knows his manager, he probably will have guessed the orders before they are delivered Then baseball players are older and more used to crowds, but in world's series where there is a lot of money at stake, many a missed signal has cost a contest and the final victory.

Personally, I think that this directing from a control station to such an extent as is now practiced is not good for either baseball or football. It serves to kill the individual initiative which any game should develop. This fact is reflected in baseball in the dearth of successful new managers developed in recent years. Perhaps, that is one of the reasons the older managers are adopting the puppet practice. But no matter how closely a coach watches his team in football, this rugged game is bound to increase initiative in a man because of the rush and ruggedness of it out there on the field. And the coach is under much the same handicap as a spiritualist medium. He must communicate through more or less uncertain and excitable substitutes.

This was certainly a good baseball year for the first three teams in each league. Every member of the Giants received a check for $809, almost as much as was made for playing in some of the old series. Eddie Collins of the White Sox, told me the other day that the loser's end for each man was as big as the winner's in 1917.

WHY PRINCETON WAS TIED

I did not see the Princeton-Harvard game, but I heard the illustrates what I mean about the uncertainty of most football talent during the strain of a big game. Almost through the last quarter it looked like a sure victory for Princeton when the Tigers got the ball down under the Harvard goal posts with the score 7 to 3 in their favor. Two rushing plays failing to gain for the tiring Tiger team, Roper sent in a man named Murrey, a substitute quarter back and a star drop kicker, to do just one thing —to relieve Williams, an end, and kick a goal from the field.

But Murrey, in the excitement informed the referee he was substituting for Trimble, who was uninjured, had been playing a star game, and was still fresh. Trimble had gone into the contest with definite instructions to watch Casey, the great Harvard star. This he had done like a terrier at a rat hole, and Casey did not get loose. It was Roper's plan to remove Murrey as soon as he made his drop kick and send in a fresh end to take Williams's place.

Can you imagine Roper's feelings when he saw Trimble, his star, coming out of the lineup with no chance to put him back, this being the final quarter and Williams, weary from the heart-breaking work he had been doing, still left in? Here a coach had planned and worked for weeks to win this contest, and when he had the victory in his grasp, a simple mistake lost it, for a minute after Trimble's exit Casey broke away with the ball on a forward pass. This was the play which led up to the Harvard touchdown two minutes before the end of the game and a tie score.

"And I told Murrey three times before he went in what he was to do," lamented Roper. "I don't see how he could go wrong, but it's all in football," he concluded, showing the good sportsmanship which follows the game.

COACH BIG FACTOR

It is my opinion that, under present rules, the football eleven reflects the coach more than in the past, and this explains why so many of the smaller colleges upset the members of what used to be known as the "big four." In the old days of tandem plays and tackle back formations, in which raw beef and brawn counted for most, the bigger colleges could hold the ascendency.

But now, with a good coach and fair material, a football team can be built up at a smaller institution that will battle the best. Most of the big close contests are won in the critical moments by shifts and uncovering baffling formations from which either a trick is developed or a forward pass. The coach is always watching to see whether he can take out one man and put in another. He keeps kickers warmed up on

$1,600 NETTED BY CHARITY MATCH

This Year's Receipts For Marine Engineers Cup Contest Breaks All Records

All who attended the Boxing Day Charity Match will find satisfaction in the following letter and statements of accounts received from Mr. M. B. Anderson, hard working Hon. Secretary of the Marine Engineers' charity Cup committee. The receipts for this season constitute a record and the Committee take the opportunity of thanking all who so ably assisted them in their worthy cause. It is hoped that next year's receipts will surpass the $1,600 mark.

From Dr. Harold H. Morris, physician-in-charge, St. Luke's Hospital, to Mr. Anderson:

"Dear Mr. Anderson.—We wish to thank you and the other members of the Institute very much indeed for the very generous gift of $1,600.00 as the proceeds from the football match on Boxing Day. It certainly is a splendid thing for the Institute to do, and I can assure you we appreciate it very much indeed, partly of course, for the great help we get financially, but also for the interest in the hospital shown, and the public interest which we hope is increased, as evidenced by the large amount of the proceeds.

"With renewed thanks, etc."

The statement of accounts of the Marine Engineer's Charity Football Cup. Match played on December 26, 1919.

To Gate receipts and Sale of Tickets	$ 1,661.00
Total	$1,661.00
By Printing Tickets and Posters	$ 25.00
By Tea tent	25.00
By Coolie hire	11.00
Cash paid to St. Luke's Hospital	1,600.00
Total	$1,661.00

Audited and Found Correct
W. G. Campbell.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
M. B. Anderson.

The gate receipts since 1909 to date total $10,730, as follows:

	$
1909.—General Hospital..	450.00
1910.—Door of Hope	634.50
1911.—St. Luke's Hospital	700.00
1911.—(Replay) Shantung Road Hospital ..	730.00
1912.—General Hospital..	872.50
1913.—Door of Hope	716.00
1914.—Shantung Road Hospital	1,000.00
1915.—St. Luke's Hospital	1,169.00
1916.—General Hospital ..	800.00
1917.—Door of Hope	858.00
1918.—Shantung Road Hospital	1,200.00
1919.—St. Luke's Hospital	1,600.00
Total	$10,730.00

SPRINGIE WINS IN DUSTY 'UNT

'M.O.' Rides Desertland To Victory After Gruelling Trip

CEDRIC HAS GROUCH

Admiral Fitz Appears And Tells Pony All About It

The bitter winds and biting frosts of last week kept many riding men abed in the early mornings, the roads being too hard and prospects of the mud course uninviting. And so they rode between noon and one of the clock.

Very pleasant, too, when the gentle zephyrs were at rest and Old Sol doing his best to put warmth into their frozen carcases.

But even jaunting round the mud course is not without its perils. Riding men are not a selfish crowd, they don't want the earth to themselves, neither do they desire to attend their own funerals. But either this or something equally nasty is likely to occur unless something is done to stop those beastly little golf caddies grubbing in the creek for lost balls.

Even old ponies will object and when it comes to a wild and woolly griffin catching sight of these little devils down below in the mud, well, the chances are all against rider.

Another peril is motor cars coming through Loong Fei Gate which generally happens when a gallop is in progress, and still another is the ricsha man who plants his wampohtsah just outside the rails. All of these things ponies strongly object to and as between noon and one of the clock the course is well patronised. Let us hope some steps may be taken to stop these menaces to life and limb.

HERLOF'S HAPPY WEEK

Herlof has bought his Pink and a silk hat and has passed one of the happiest weeks of his life. There's nothing on earth like one's first Pink and there's no sport like 'Unting. And as The Inimitable says, "Any time not spent 'Unting is time wasted," which is quite true.

Said the card, start on Miss Johnstone's Line and at this delectable spot yesterday assembled a large happy field under the control of Martin.

No rain during the week, lots of frost, and a ground that proraised dust in excelsis. But this crowd didn't care for dust, they loved it so much, they breathed it, ate it, wallowed in it often, and were lost to sight in it all the way.

A line up before Mr. Ah Fong for a pretty picture and away to ride red, white and blue paper. The first jump is nothing much but at least four thrusters took a toss, led by poor old Drakeford.

BONAR DID, TOO

A little further along, Bobbie Bremner and Norman Rutherford bought it, followed shortly after in the most sympathetic manner by Bonar. Other casualties were numerous but the dust begrimed ones had their chance to catch up at an ancient and fishlike check west of Miss Johnston's.

Scent, however, was soon picked up to the right, over a bridge often traversed by the 'Unt, on to the Council Road, where were several motors and The Flags. "Ha Ha," said knowing hounds, "finish will be on No. 2 Joss House Creek." And so eventually it proved to be.

Along the side of the road ran the scent. Then came a check, quickly overcome, over a jump to the right, a platform, then the big deep wade across Chefoo Creek. In went the leaders amid the plaudits of the local aristocracy. Some went in flop, some went under but it's all in the day's sport.

Hence righthanded along the N.W. Road, to another deep wade, left, then a long long check. Hounds had over-run scent but pushed along a line of jumps for half a mile before making up their minds they were wrong. Back they came, tally ho again along the N.W. Road, till they ran into green paper at a stone bridge.

After this, the Scribe is not quite sure of the next section owing to the all pervading dust, but later getting the lead with Jackey Hayes, recognised the country as leading towards Sparke's Pit, before which are three decent jumps.

STEEP AND STEEPER

The Pit looked dug up and the leaders pushed on to its junction with a large creek, where sure enough was paper, down a fearfully steep bank and up a steeper, so

steep that it's a marvel how a pony could do it. And feeling good, the leaders thought now we're away with it, the card for us this time.

But alas, a tally ho from the other side bankrupted such day dreams. The B.M.H. was a Chinese Pup and old hounds like Jackey and the Scribe bought it like lambs.

The 'Unt was only a trail of dust when The Scribe got back and he moaned to Jackey, we're out of it now. But the card tells a different story; such is the joss of 'Unting.

Now began a punishing run round Pearce's Elbow, every jump spoiled by the heaps of fertilising mud, which are such a rotten feature of the Rubicon country, in fact of all countries, except Kiangwan, this season. The young men sighed, the ponies groaned, and both fell like Autumn leaves. Ah! that blinking dust.

SPRINGIE STEPS OUT

Across by the Pawn Shop wade, along Blasted Tree Line, ahead and ever ahead, The Scribe described Springfield in the lead. Platform right with grief approaching it, left front to a son-of-a-gun of a B.M.H., along Hound Line, right again over a Platform, and then hounds ran on scent.

About time too, for of all the gruelling work on man and pony, is getting left and catching up when a speed bug like Springie is cutting out the pace.

And here it happened. Some hounds ran amuk, tally ho back towards No. 1 Trees. The Scribe hesitated, remembering those flags on the Council Road. Springie and his little lot, in the distance undecided, but when the No. 1 Tree wallas checked, away went Springie sure now he'd pick up scent, which right enough he did.

A long, long, gruelling cruel gallop over the flats, Moleskin Wade, and the finish at the last jump of No. 2 Joss House Line. Cruel and hard, too, was this line on ponies done to the world but they stuck it and jumped with the last of their strength. Aye, he's a game fellow, this China pony, none gamer.

CEDRIC TELLS 'EM

After the first seven (there was a real seventh this time, yclept, Spence) came a long interval, then Cedric, grousy as hell, over the No. 1 Tree pup, then the balance of the field in instalments, coming in long after the flags were down.

It was long run, a dusty run, and with the mud pies, a cruel run, but hounds don't growl; they do their pidgin like sports and whoop it up afterwards at the Club.

Admiral Fitz came out for his maiden run, and as he struck Mother Earth with all his might, he apostraphised his pony thus:

"You throw me down on this bricklike floor,
You are a blinking blinking soor
But you are MINE, ALL MINE
You goldarned swine."

Herlof rose like a trout to a fly and has put up a Cup for the first Scand to break his neck for. Now, Scands, up and at it.

The card read:

Tenth 'Unt, Jan. 10, 1920.
Start:—Miss Johnstone's Line
Finish:—Near Yellow Joss House
'Unt laid by:—Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and N. L. Sparke

1. Mr. M. O. Springfield on Desertland.
2. Mr. J. A. Hayes on Ye Illusionist
3. Mr. H. A. Hulthen on Fairylight
4. Mr. T. Bauld on Father O'Flynn
5. Mr. H. S. Lindsay on Archibald
6. Mr. G. Grayrigge on Caruso

Vandals Damage Billiard Tables Of Lusitano Club

Vandals, apparently harboring grudge of some kind, temporarily ruined the three billiard tables in the Lusitano club some time early yesterday morning.

The boys on clean-up duty found the cloths on the tables slashed to ribbons. While the damage amounts to more than $600 members of the club are particularly wrought up because of the time it will require to have it repaired. Police are investigating and believe they have a clew to the culprits.

The league games which were scheduled to be played between the Lusitano and Police clubs at the Lusitano beginning Monday, will now have to be played on the tables of the Police club.

Duffy Lewis Bids Old Game Farewell

"Duffy" Lewis, famous New York American outfielder, has parted company with base ball. The man who helped win three world's championships for the Boston Red Sox and who last year was traded to the Yankees, will blossom out as a tire magnate in Fresno and the professional diamond will know him no more.

Lewis wired his resignation to President Houston of the Yanks and this despite the fact that he was offered a raise of $1,000 for next season together with a $500 bonus.

The famous outfielder is being started in business by a New York millionaire, who will shortly market the new tire which Lewis will handle.

Four Fast Basket Ball Games Are Played Here

Two Nanyang Teams Win Their Contests And Song Service Aggregations Defeat American School And Y. M. C. A.

Four fast games were played here last night in the Shanghai Amateur Basket Ball League.

At Nanyang Baptist (B) went down to defeat before Nanyang (A) by a score of 6 to 25 and Y.M.C.A. (B) was beaten by Nanyang (B) by a score of 13 to 31.

At the Y.M.C.A. the American School lost to Song Service (A) Five, 65-14 and the Song Service (B) team won from the Y.M.C.A. aggregation by a score of 39-32.

Here are the line-ups and summaries:

Baptist (B) 6, Nanyang (A) 25

Yeuh	lf	Ning
Fan	rf	Cheyne
Su	c	Liang
Lui	lg	Y. Ching
M. Chong	rg	S. Chong

Goals from floor: Cheyne 6, Liang 3, Ning 1, S. Chong 1, Fan 1, Su 1, M. Chong 1. Goals from fouls: Cheyne (3).

Time, 2:30 p.m. 2-20 min. periods. Referee, Glauque. Timer, Hipps. Scorer, Grafton.

Y.M.C.A. (B) 13, Nanyang (B) 31

Yaung	lf	Ching
Lee	rf	Lee
Wang	c	Zu
Jiu	lg	Hsen
Yan	rg	Huang

Goals from floor: Lee 6, Ching 6, Zu 4, Hsen 5. Goals from fouls: Yau 1, Zu 1.

Time 2-20 min. periods. Referee, Glauque. Timer, Hipps. Scorer, Grafton.

American School 14, Song Service (A) 65

Chase	lf	Simon
Squires	rf	Hening
Viking	c	White
Waters	lg	Geldart
Elterich	rg	Jackson

Goals from floor: Hening 17, Simon 11, White 4, Viking 3, Squires 1, Chase 1. Goals from fouls: Viking 4, Jackson 1.

Time 2-20 minute periods. Referee, Glauque. Timer, Yang. Scorer, Rugh.

Y.M.C.A. (A) 32, Song Service (B) 39

T. Chang	lf	Pettit
S. Woo	rf	Glauque
M. Liu	c	Claire
R. Yee	lg	Wilner
P. Koo	rg	Kay

Goals from floor: Glauque 11, Claire 5, Liu 4, Woo 4, Chang 5, Yee 1, Pettit 2. Goals from fouls: Glauque 3, Liu 4.

Time 2-20 minute periods. Referee, Hening. Timer, Yong. Scorer, Rugh.

Long Schedule

The remainder of the schedule for the season follows:

Tuesday January 13.
Song Service (A) vs St. John's (B)
St. John's (A) vs Y.M.C.A. (A)
St. Johns at 8:30 and 9:30.

Wednesday January 14.
Song Service (B) vs Nanyang (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Saturday January 17.
Baptist (B) vs St. John's (A)
Baptist (A) vs Nanyang (B)
Baptist College at 2:30 and 3:30.

Song Service (A) vs Nanyang (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Wednesday January 21.
Song Service (B) vs St. John's (B)
Amer. School vs Nanyang (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00 and 9:00.

Saturday January 24.
St. John's (A) vs Nanyang (B)
Y.M.C.A. (A) vs Nanyang (A)
Nanyang College at 2:30 and 3:30.

Baptist (B) vs St. John's (B)
Amer. School vs Baptist (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00 and 9:00.

Tuesday January 27.
St. John's (B) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Song Servise (B) vs St. Johns's (A)
St. John's at 8:30 and 9:30.

Wednesday January 28.
Baptist (B) vs Y.M.C.A. (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Saturday January 31.
Baptist (B) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Song Service (B) vs Baptist (A)
Baptist College at 2:30 and 3:30.

Y.M.C.A. (A) vs St. John's (B)
Amer. School vs St. John's (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00 and 9:00.

Wednesday February 4.
Amer. School vs Song Service (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Saturday February 7.
Song Service (A) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Wednesday February 11.
Amer. School vs Y.M.C.A. (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Saturday February 14.
Song Service (B) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Wednesday February 18.
Y.M.C.A. (A) vs Song Service (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Saturday February 21.
Amer. School vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Wednesday February 25.
Song Service (A) vs Song Service (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Saturday February 28.
Y.M.C.A. (A) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Wednesday March 3.
Baptist (B) vs Nanyang (B)
Nanyang (A) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00 and 9:00.

Saturday March 6.
Song Service (A) vs Nanyang (B)
Song Service (B) vs Nanyang (A)
Nanyang College at 2:30 and 3:30.

Baptist (A) vs Y.M.C.A. (B)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00.

Tuesday March 9.
Nanyang (A) vs Nanyang (B)
Nanyang College at 4:30.

Wednesday March 10.
Song Service (B) vs Baptist (B)
Song Service (A) vs St. John's (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00 and 9:00.

Saturday March 13.
Amer. School vs Baptist (B)
Baptist (A) vs Nanyang (A)
Baptist College at 2:30 and 3:30.

Monday March 15.
Amer. School vs St. John's (B)
St. John's at 8:30.

Tuesday March 16.
St. John's (A) vs Nanyang (A)
St. John's at 8:30.

Thursday March 18.
St. John's (A) vs St. John's (B)
St. John's at 8:30.

Saturday March 20.
Baptist (A) vs Baptist (B)
Baptist College at 2:30.

St. John's (B) vs Nanyang (A)
St. John's at 8:30.

Wednesday March 24.
Baptist (A) vs St. John's (B)
St. John's at 8:30.

Thursday March 25.
Amer. School vs Nanyang (B)
Nanyang at 4:30.

Saturday March 27.
Song Service (A) vs Baptist (B)
Baptist (A) vs Y.M.C.A. (A)
Baptist College at 2:30 and 3:30.

Wednesday March 31.
St. John's (B) vs Nanyang (B)
Song Service (A) vs Baptist (A)
Chinese Y.M.C.A. at 8:00 and 9:00.

Saturday April 3.
Baptist (A) vs St. John's (A)
Baptist College at 2:30.

Football Club Defeats Police

(Continued from Page 1)

time, Robertson was too good for him though and more than once when Quayle was near scoring he saw Robertson step in at the last moment. And Robbie usually took the leather.

A miskick let Leslie get his head in the way, the ball going to Drake who shot a grounder at Isaacs. The latter should have had it but fumbled, allowing the ball to reach the far corner of the net.

The Police, from the kick off again attacked and Quayle had very hard luck in not scoring, McLean having to jump for the ball and concede a corner. The resultant kick brought forth no result.

Regular cup-tie play took place, many a hard knock being given and taken by both sides. The Police team pressed during the latter part of the game but was unable to convert. The Police forwards just couldn't shoot.

CLUB'S FINAL SCORE

A break away by Leslie on the left wing saw Goldman receive the pass and rush the ball through for the Club's fifth and last tally. With this last point against them the Police settled down to a defensive game and with the exception a break away in which Ling came near scoring, nothing much of account took place. Five minutes after Goldman's goal the final whistle blew.

Robertson was by far the best player on the field being here, there and everywhere and always well on Quayle's tracks.

The Police had hard luck in not scoring more than one goal but Police forwards have been seen to better advantage before.

Biggs and Reed were always sound and cannot be blamed for the goals conceded the Club for the Club's forwards, in Archer and Drake, were much too good for them. Archer is a newcomer in Shanghai football and he has made good. Always in the game and full of pep, he ran his opposing halves pretty well out. Drake played a better game than he did the previous week.

McDonald, in the pivot half position for the Police, turned a good afternoon's work. He was ably assisted by Munsoon in the second half, who had dropped back from the forward line.

QUAYLE AGAIN STARS

Quayle stood out alone in the Police attacks but sadly lacked support from his wings. McLean was always safe but Isaacs seemed to be suffering from nerves for more than once when called upon to clear he held the ball a little too long.

The Club has found a new back in Brown, who was forced to leave his old position at left half on account of absentees from the last line of defense. Goldman was a little doubtful but Campbell always was on the spot helping things out in his usual able manner.

Mr. Gabbutt held the whistle to everyone's satisfaction assisted by Messrs. Yorke (Police) and Starling (Club) on the touch lines.

SECOND LEAGUE GAMES

In the second league the Customs Football Club, at the Hongkew Park in a hard and fast game beat the St. Xaviers' by a 2-1 score. End to end play was the main feature of the game and Referee McMahon had all he could do to keep up with the ball.

In the first half the Customs eleven was two up through Ogden and Barnes and after lemons the St. Xaviers's team settled down and through Aldeguer was able to notch a point. Many hard attempts were made by the Saints to at least equalise but Davis and Close held and the Saints had to ultimately admit defeat.

The only other league fixture played was that between the Recreation Club and the Navy when the former club ran out winners by seven to one. From a penalty in the first half the sailors were awarded their first tally and at lemon time they still had the lead.

In the second half, though, the homesters got together and ran out easy winners.

J.R.C. GETS ONE

The Shanghai Football Club had to concede two points and a goal to the Jewish Recreation Club yesterday through being unable to raise a team to compete in the second league game scheduled to take place on the Club's ground. Absentees from the first team, which was playing in the cup tie, took away players from the second string.

Strolls Through Sportville

By William F. Kirk

SWIFTY.

My dad, they call him Swifty Blake,
'Cause when he runs he takes the cake.
Pa plays first base all Summer long
And he is awful fast and strong.
Gee whiz! You ought to see him run!
Just like a bullet from a gun!
But when he's downtown with the men
My dad ain't no Swifty then!
The supper things starts getting cold,
And then my Ma begins to scold,
And says she wishes Pa would try
To make a home run bye and bye.
'Cause when he should be on the job
He ain't so much like Ty-rus Cobb.
Ma says Pa ought to use that speed
Lots more when it is time to feed.
When I grow up and play the game
And all them rooters speaks my name,
I'll show my wife that I am able
To run when dinner's on the table!
And when they call me Swifty Blake
They won't be making no mistake!

* * *

THEIR HOME LIFE

Pitcher Steam, of the Pacific Coast League, spends his Winters cranking up a moving picture camera. He claims that this keeps his eye in good trim and gives his arm just enough exercise to keep it from getting rusty. Recently, while photographing a fat lady in a bathing suit, the camera kicked back on him, but he says these little accidents tend to keep his mind alert, which will be news to his acquaintances.

Outfielder Higgins does not allow himself to take on much weight during the Winter months. Mr. Higgins has discovered that if one will remain standing for an hour after eating one can keep surplus weight off. Those who dine in the breadline keep the weight off by standing the same length of time before eating.

Catcher Mitt, one of the best known backstops in his home town, has an ideal home life for a man before the public. His wife and children spend all but twelve months in the year with him, and as he is a chicken fancier his spare time is pretty well occupied.

Umpire Kneersite spends most of his time during the Winter looking at photoplays. He claims this improves the vision, and his friends all laugh heartily at this assertion. Mr. Kneersite has an ideal home life, occupying a quiet furnished room andea ting at the ideal restaurant. His extra money goes for faro and other notions.

THE FANATIC

He's just a Fanatic, a Fan for short,
And a game of ball is his only sport,
And a game of ball is the only thing
He ever dreams of considering!
He laughs at History's dusty claim
For his is a novel Hall of Fame.
A Hall of Fame where baseball gents
Are the only mortals in evidence—
Where gleaming brightly along the walls
Among festoons of bats and balls
Are the names of McGraw and Pat Moran
And a host of others who also ran.

II.

He's just a Fanatic. His life is spent
In one continuous argument
As to who could fan more men in a row
Than Marquard fanned some seasons ago
Or who could hit 'em in the eye
As Donlin hit in years gone by.
He's perfectly harmless, sane at times,
Never guilty of madman crimes,
But a bug no less, of a species queer,
If ever a bug existed here!

* * *

FERVENT FANS

John Squawker is a fervent fan who lives in New Rochelle. He journeys to the Polo Grounds all Summer on the "L." He's dippy o'er the Giants, hates to see them put to rout, and hurls his grim defiance at the team which nosed them out. At home he never talks of things not touching on the game. A swarm of baseball heroes fill his only Hall of Fame. He often tells his children when the shades of twilight fall that Columbus found the world was round by looking at a ball! His mind dwells on that pastime as it flits from base to base. To call this man a Fervent Fan but mildly fits his case.

* * *

Hank Howler is a fervent fan. Manhattan knows him well. They know by heart the many things they've heard Hank Howler yell. His wife and children never hear Hank Howler say one word that does not bear on baseball—that is all they've ever heard! He talks it in the Summer, in the Winter, Spring and Fall. It might be said Hank Howler talks the cover off the ball. When he has left this planet, as in time, must every gent, a baseball carved in marble ought to be his monument.

* * *

Bill Beefer is a fervent fan. He roots for all he's worth. To him a baseball diamond is the only jewel on earth. He sits, his manner scrappy, roasting players o'er and o'er for Bill is never happy if he cannot make a roar. Unless they play the pastime in the Place beyond the skies, he hopes there'll be no baseball after old Bill Beefer dies!

Fervent Fans, great and small—
Strolls Through Sportville knows 'em all!

* * *

TURNING TO FOOTBALL—

There was a hard halfback named Flint
Who had his right arm in a Splint.
He sprained it one day
Writing home for the pay
That his father made watching the Mint.

II.

A fullback whose strength was terrific
Had a brain that was far from prolific.
One day the poor soul
Tried to find the North Pole
By taking the Southern Pacific!

Football Problems Akin To Baseball's, Says Mathewson

(Continued from Page 1)

the side lines and fresh centers, and, in fact, everybody expect the cheer leaders, and once in a while at a big game, it looks as if the coach ought to warm up a new one of these. The coach is the big thing. I believe Percy Haughton could make a winner at any decent sized college.

Hurry Up Yost, the Michigan coach, claims that the three-year rule which prevents a student from playing on his college team during his freshman year has hurt football.

"The best in a man cannot be developed in three years' time," asserts Yost. "I can name star after star of the old days who did not show his greatest ability until his fourth season. The three-year rule would have hurt the reputations of a great many old-time players, and the performers of today would be rated higher if they could appear on the 'Varsity four years instead of three."

But three years or four, it makes men, and I think a football contest is one of the greatest demonstrations of gameness and hard, clean fighting to be seen in any branch of sport.

REFEREE RULES

The rules of football say, I believe, that coaches cannot send instructions to their players via substitutes, and I believe the rules and regulations further provide that a substitute cannot speak to any other member of his team until after one play has been made following his entrance into the game. This reminds me of a story a football official told me some time ago.

He was working one of the bigger games in which the players were under a tremendous strain and naturally nervous. The substitute is supposed to come out on the field and tell the referee his name and for which man he is substituting. This player came running out and rushed up to the official.

"Run the next play through right tackle," he hallooed at the referee.

The boy had evidently entered the game with this instruction running through his head. When he confronted the refree, instead of telling him his name and whom he was replacing, he bawled the coach's orders to him, thereby violating a rule.

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No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd floor

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard Optician
Toric Lenses
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Super-Size Virginia Cigarettes

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Sicawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kaching dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kaching dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.36*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.25*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.36	14.06	....	17.18	18.20	....
Sicawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU (KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE) ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

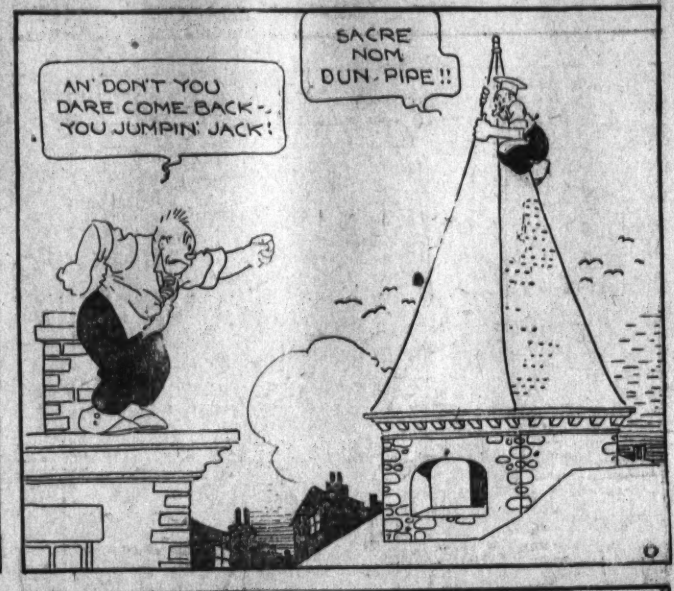
Konzenchiao.... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou..... dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun.. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou..... arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao.. arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

Comic Picture Section

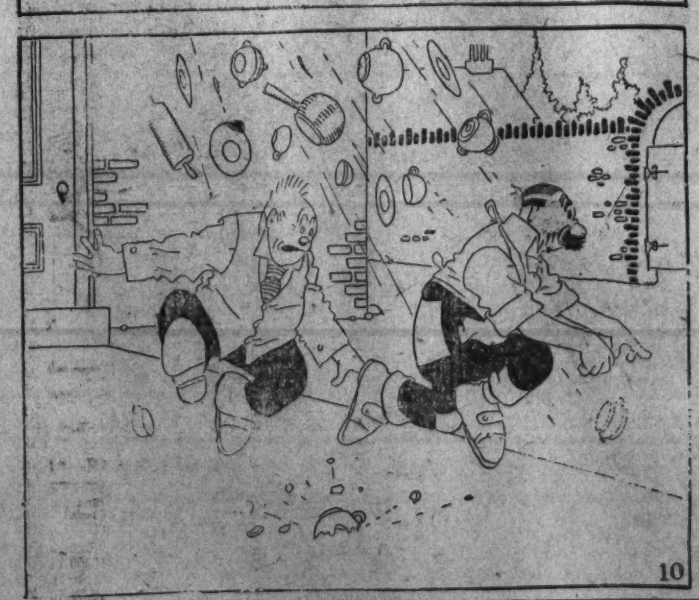
Sunday, January 11th, 1920

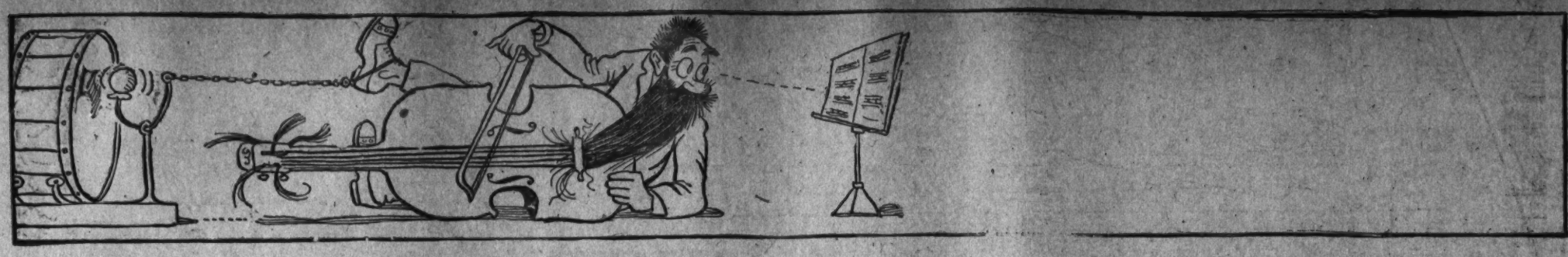
Bringing Up Father

WELL-OF COURSE IF YOU INSIST ON LEAVING-I'M SORRY NORA-DO YOU WANT A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION?
NO-THANKS-I'M GOIN' TO GIT MARRIED TODAY-
I KNEW THAT POLICEMAN WOULD LIKE YOUR COOKIN'!
1



JIGGS-DO YOU REMEMBER THE LAST TIME I COOKED AT HICKEY'S SHANTY ON GOAT'S HILL?
DO I? AN' MONAHAN WUZ POISONED FROM EATIN' ICE CREAM-THEM WUZ THE DAYS-





Little Jimmy

1. "ITS NO USE WE'RE TOO FAR IN THE MUD TO MOVE WITHOUT HELP. JIMMY THERE'S A VILLAGE NEAR. YOU MOSEY ALONG TO IT AND BRING THE FIRST ONE YOU SEE TO HELP US. WE'LL HAVE TO STAY AND GUARD OUR THINGS AND THE CAR!"

2. THE FIRST ONE I SEE! THE FIRS—

3. MARCELLA DE VERE LADY BARBER
"MARCELLA. FOR THE THIRTEENTH TIME WILL YE ACCEP' MY HEART AN' HAND?"
"I KAINT NEVER DEECIDE MR RINKUM. YOU LOOK SO ORFUL SCARY

4. "MR RINKUM, I AINT REALLY NEVER SEEN YOU. IF YOU'LL COME IN AN' HOP IN TH' CHAIR AN' LET ME REMOVE THAT DEBRIS THATS ON YOUR FACE AN' FIND OUT WHATS UNDERNEATH MEBBE I'LL FIND SUTHIN' WUTH CONSIDERIN'!"
"SHOW ME TH' CHAIR!"

5. "I CUD MAKE YE ORFUL HAPPY, MARCELLA. I'VE GOT FIVE GUINEA HENS AN' YE CUD SIT ALL DAY AN' COUNT THEIR SPOTS."

6. "A DIME TO SEE THE MAN-APE!"
WONDERFUL MAN APE
FAT LADY
BORNED

7. I'M LOOKED UP TO IN THE COMMUNITY TOO. 'SPECIALLY WHEN I PAINT THE ROOF OF MY BARN"

8. "AN' NOW, MARCELLA SEEINS AS YE'RE FINISHED, WILL YE HAVE ME?"
"NO!"

9. "I DONT SUPPOSE YE WILL BEGRUDGE MY TAKIN' AWAY THE MEMENTO'S UV THE DAY BEFORE WOMAN CAME INTA MY LIFE AN' MADE A PLUMB IGIT OF ME!"
GLUE 'EM BACK ON. EF YOU DONT WANT TO BE TOOK UP ON SUSPICION!"
HERE'S YOUR HAT MISTER I'M AWFUL SORRY!"

AND IN THE MEAN TIME

10. "JIMMY'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR!"
"HERE HE COMES NOW!"

11. "I THOUGHT I SENT YOU FOR HELP!"
"OH, PAPA, THIS IS THE FIRST ONE I SAW AN' I'M SO SORRY FOR HIM. A LADY BARBER WAS AWFUL MEAN TO HIM!"

12. "TELL YER POP, I SEE WHAT HIS TROUBLE IS AN' I'LL PUT MY POOR MEMENTOS UNDER THE WHEEL AND EF HE'LL START HIS JINGABUS I THINK THEY'LL DO THE TRICK. YOU'RE SUCH A SYMPATHETIC LITTLE FELLER, I'M DOIN' THIS FER YOU!"

13. "SHE MOVES!"
ZIZZ ZIZZ
"HOORAY!"

14. "SIR, I WISH TO SHAKE YOUR HAND! AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, YOU HAVE RESCUED US FRUM A MOST TRYING POSITION!"
"IT WAS DONE FOR YOUR LITTLE BOY WHO HAS A UNDERSTANDIN' FER THEM AS IS IN SORROW. I'M GOIN TO RAISE A NEW CROP OF WHISKERS AN' IF THEY'RE EVER NEEDED TO AID HIM OR HIS PEOPLE, HE'S ONLY TO SAY THE WORD AN' THEY'RE HIS'N!"

SWINNERTON